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THE ALWAR STATE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1939-40.

(1st April 1939 to 31st March 1940)

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ART

9.5

consist of "hilly-tracts." The hills form a part of the Aravalli Range and in some places rise to over 3,000 ft. above sea level.

7. There is no river in the State which is perennial in its entire course. The two large Rivers rivers are the Ruparail in the south of the State which rises from the hills of Thanaghazi, and the Sahibi in the North of the State which traces its origin from the Sewar Hills in the Jaipur State and passes through the Bansur, Behror and Mandawar Nizamats, to continue again into Jaipur territory.

8. The average annual rainfall is 25". The following table gives the rainfall at each Nizamats head quarters for the last 5 years:—

Nizamats head quarter	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
1. Alwar	22.28	37.72	17.22	17.54	21.33
2. Kishengarh	28.05	30.99	16.98	13.05	18.64
3. Tijara	24.90	36.12	10.19	10.53	20.64
4. Mandawar	25.93	25.38	15.36	16.62	11.68
5. Behror	19.03	24.32	13.19	10.57	9.16
6. Rajgarh	31.66	30.99	15.98	16.58	20.70
7. Ramgarh	24.05	36.52	11.93	19.51	25.24
8. Lachhmanagarh	28.18	38.89	17.17	15.14	22.7
9. Bansur	23.72	23.04	12.97	14.25	11.85
10. Thanaghazi	19.75	28.58	25.27	13.09	14.11

9. The maximum temperature recorded in the plains in mid-summer was 112° F. and the minimum temperature in mid-winter was 34° F. in Nizamats Behror and Rajgarh.

10. The usual domestic animals are found in Alwar, such as the buffalo, horse, camel, sheep, Animals and Birds goat, dog and cat. Amongst the wild animals may be mentioned the tiger, panther, sambher,

nilgai and the ghantali. Peacock, partridge, duck and a large variety of smaller birds are to be found all over the State.

11. The State is on the whole extremely fertile and
 Crops and Products wheat, barley, jowar, gram, maize and rape-seed are the principal crops. Steps are being taken to encourage the cultivation of cotton and, where there is sufficient water, the growing of sugar-cane.

The hills furnish a large quantity of fire-wood from which charcoal is manufactured for consumption in the State and also for export out of the State.

Mineral products are found in abundance leading to the belief that there is considerable mineral wealth in the State, but its resources in this respect have not yet been tapped to any great extent. Marble, slate, iron, copper, mica, saltpetre, red-ochre, barites and quartz have all been found to a greater or lesser degree.

12. The following are the principal towns and number of villages in each Nizamat of the State:—

No.	Nizamat	Principal Towns	Number of villages
1	Alwar	1. Alwar 2. Malakhera	240
2	Behror	1. Behror 2. Mandhan 3. Barrod	152
3	Mandawar	1. Mandawar 2. Ajerka	133
4	Kishangarh	1. Kishangarh 2. Baskripalnagar 3. Harsauli 4. Khairthal	167
5	Tijara	1. Tijara 2. Tapukara	208
6	Rangarh	1. Rangarh 2. Govindgarh	175

No.	Nizamiat	Principal Towns	Number of villages
7	Laohhmangarh	1. Laohhmangarh 2. Kathumar 3. Kherli	259
8	Rajgarh	1. Rajgarh 2. Tohla	210
9	Thanaghazi	1. Thanaghazi 2. Pratapgarh	154
10	Bansur	1. Bansur 2. Narainpar	147
Total			1845

13. The B. B. & C. I. Rly. traverses the State North and South, dividing it into two more or less equal parts. The branch line of the same railway from Bandikui to Agra passes through the South-East borders of the State. The following are the Railway Stations within the State borders:-

Nizamiat	No.	Railway stations
Mandawar	1	Ajorka
Kishongarh	1	Harsauli
"	2	Khairthal
Alwar	1	Parisal
"	2	Alwar
"	3	Mahuwa
"	4	Malakhera
Rajgarh	1	Dhigawara
"	2	Rajgarh
"	3	Karanpura
Laohhmangarh	1	Ghosrana
"	2	Kherli

A net-work of 177 miles of metalled roads & 325 miles of unmetalled roads is maintained by the State. They serve almost every important town in the territory. The chief metalled road is the Delhi-Jaipur Road which passes from Delhi through Gurgaon into Alwar and continues on to Jaipur. 57 miles of this road are in the Alwar territory.

14. The following statement gives the number of the Post and Tele- Post and Telegraph Offices in each graph Offices Nizamat:—

No.	Nizamat	Telegraph Office	Post Office
1.	Alwar	1. Alwar City 2. Rly. Station	1. Alwar City 2. Alwar Rly. Station 3. Porana Katra
2.	Behror	1. Behror	1. Barrod 2. Basi 3. Behror 4. Dan-od 5. Mandhan 6. Tasing
3.	Mandawar	...	1. Mandawar 2. Ajerka 3. Jindoli 4. Ragan
4.	Kishangarh	1. Kishangarh	1. Kishangarh 2. Harsauli
5.	Tijara	1. Tijara	1. Tijara 2. Shahabad 3. Tapakara
6.	Ramgarh	..	1. Ramgarh 2. Govindgarh
7.	Lachhmanagarh	1. Kherli	1. Lachhmanagarh 2. Kathumar 3. Kherli
8.	Rajgarh	1. Rajgarh	1. Rajgarh 2. Dhigawara 3. Karanpara 4. Tehla
9.	Thanaaghazi	...	1. Thanaaghazi 2. Agar 3. Pratapgarh
10.	Bansur	...	1. Bansur 2. Hamipur 3. Hareora 4. Narainpur

Dungarpur	in 1929	Kishengarh	in 1934
Faridkot	in 1933	Kotah	in 1926
Gwalior	in 1909 and 1923	Loharu	in 1932
Hyderabad	in 1914	Nabha	in 1879
Indore	in 1937	Patiala	in 1926
Jaipur	in 1889, 1898 & 1926	Rampur	in 1933
Jhalawar	in 1931	Shahpura	in 1933
Jindh	in 1924	Sirohi	in 1933
Jodhpur	in 1926	Udaipur (Mewar)	in 1937
Karauli	in 1933		

IV. PERSONAL

22. (i) His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev, accompanied by the Home Minister, Private Secretary and Assistant Private Secretary, left for *Delhi* by car on the 9th June, 1939 at 4 p. m. They left *Delhi* for *Bombay* the same night by train to attend the special session of the Chamber of Princes at *Bombay*.

(ii) His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj, accompanied by the Home Minister and Private Secretary, left for *Jaipur* by car on the 2nd of August, 1939 at 8.15. a. m. to visit His Highness the Maharaja of *Jaipur*, and returned the same evening at 10-15 p. m.

(iii) His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev accompanied by the Private Secretary and the Military Secretary left for *Jaipur*, by car at 7 a. m. on the 18th of August, 1939 to pay a visit to His Highness the Maharaja of *Jaipur* and returned at about 8. 30 p. m. the same evening.

(iv) His Highness Shri Sawai Maharaj Dev accompanied by the Home Minister, Army Minister and Judicial Minister, left for *Vijeymandir Palace* at 3. 45 p. m. on November the 24th, 1939 to visit the Cattle Fair at *Ramgarh*, and returned the same evening at about 9 p. m.

(v) His Highness Shri Sawai Maharaj Dev left by car in the morning of the 18th December, 1939 at 7 a. m. to perform the opening ceremony of the *Bhimraj High School* at *Barrod Alwar* and from there proceeded to *Mandhan* to perform the opening ceremony of the *D. G. Middle School* and to lay the foundation stones of a *Girls' School* and a *New Dispensary*. His Highness returned the same evening at about 8. p. m.

(vi) His Highness Shri Sawai Maharaj Dev accompanied by the Private Secretary and Major *Madho Singh* left for *Bikaner* by train in the afternoon of the 28th of February, 1940, to attend the marriage ceremony of *Shri Bhanwar Baijilal*, and returned on the 2nd of March in the afternoon.

(vii) His Highness Shri Sawai Maharaj Dev, accompanied by the Home Minister and Private Secretary, left for *Delhi* by car in the afternoon of the 8th of March, 1940, to attend the Annual Session of the Chamber of Princes and returned on the night of the 12th of March.

(viii) His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev, accompanied by the Home Minister and the Private Secretary left for *Jaipur* on March the 18th at 2. 30 p. m by car and returned on the night of the 19th at 9 p. m.

23. The following distinguished guests visited Alwar during the year under report:—

Guests

No.	Name	Place where accommodated	Dates of	
			Arrival	Departure
1.	H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner	Vijeymandir	16.4.39	20.4.39
2.	The Resident at Jaipur	Bhaktiniketan	11.8.39	14.8.39
3.	H. H. the Raja Sahib of Pudukottai	Vijeymandir	6.2.40	15.2.40
4. (a)	His Excellency the Crown Representative, Lady Linlithgow and staff	Vijeymandir	3.3.40	3.3.40
	(b) The Resident for Rajputana, Mrs. Lothian and staff	Bhaktiniketan	3.3.40	4.3.40
	(c) The Resident at Jaipur	Bhaktiniketan	2.3.40	5.3.40
5.	Heir Apparent the Nawabzada of Palanpur.	Vijeymandir	16.3.40	18.3.40
6.	Sir Courtenay and Lady Latimer, Adviser to the Secretary, of State.	Bhaktiniketan	27.3.40	31.3.40

24. The following Durbars took place during the year under report:—

Durbars

1. Rajshasan & Birthday of Second Maharaj Kumar (combined) ... 19th October 1939
2. Dussehra Durbar 22nd October 1939
3. Sharat Purnima Durbar 27th October 1939
4. H. H.'s Birthday Durbar 9th March 1939

25. The following honours, grants and rewards were awarded by His Highness Shri Sawai Maharaj Dev during the year under report:—

Honours & Grants

No.	Name of grantee	Grants
1.	Dr. M. C. Murphy, Superintendent State Zanana Hospital.	Stipend of Rs. 500/-
2.	Major A. G. Wheeler, State Engineer.	Stipend of Rs. 201/-
3.	Mrs. Kanwar Singh, Head Mistress Girls' School Alwar.	Stipend of Rs. 101/-
4.	L. M. of Chand Bhadwar, Nazim Bansur.	Stipend of Rs. 100/-
5.	Capt. Nasir Ali, Company Commander Jey Paltan.	Stipend of Rs. 100/-
6.	Dr. Ghansham Das.	Stipend of Rs. 101/-
7.	B. Sachidanand Chatterjee, Munsam State Garage.	Stipend of Rs. 100/-
8.	Dr. M. S. Katro,	An advance increment of Rs. 75/- p. m.
9.	Qazi Niaz Ahmad, Teacher.	Reward of Rs. 75/-
10.	Th. Budh Singh, Naib Nazim, Malakhera.	Reward of Rs. 50/-
11.	Mr. Abdul Rehman, Naib Nazim, Kishangarh	Reward of Rs. 50/-
12.	Havaldar Laluram, Pratap Paltan.	Reward of Rs. 50/-
13.	Pt. Lakshmi Narain, Inspector Education Dpt.	Reward of Rs. 50/-
14.	Police Fire Brigade.	Reward of Rs. 50/-
15.	Officials of the Revenue Department.	Reward of Rs. 175/-
16.	Officials under the Home Branch.	Reward of Rs. 122/-
17.	Men of the State Forces.	Reward of Rs. 100/-
18.	Officials under the Army Branch.	Reward of Rs. 75/-
19.	Rajput Boarding House.	Land grant
20.	Baroth Boarding House.	Land grant
21.	Jagirdar of Kesroli.	Remission of arrears of land revenue and irrigation dues.

26. The following is the list of important processions during the year in which His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev took part:—

Processions.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Teej Procession | 17th August '39 |
| 2. | Dussehra Procession | 22nd October '39 |
| 3. | Maragpali Procession | 19th November '39 |
| 4. | Birthday (H. H.) Procession | 27th March 1940 |

V SOCIAL

27. The principal annual fairs held in the State are:—
Fairs

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (i) Siliserh Fair | — (Generally falls in April.) |
| (ii) Jagannathji's Fair | — „ „ „ June |
| (iii) Pandavpol Fair | — „ „ „ August |
| (iv) Shri Bhartrihari Fair— | —do— |
| (v) Dehra Fair | — —do— |
| (vi) Hasanpur Fair (Meos)– | „ „ „ September |

In addition to these a number of cattle fairs are held on various dates and at different rural centres all over the State.

28. The following are the important annual Festivals
Festivals. observed in the State:—

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (i) Dusschra | (v) Moharram |
| (ii) Dewali | (vi) Teej |
| (iii) Holi | (vii) Id. |
| (iv) Gangaur | |

29. For their religious functions, festivals and ceremonies, the Hindus observe the “Vikrami Calendar and Holidays”. The festivals and religious functions of the Mohammedans are regulated by the “Hijri Calendar”. The Court and other Official work of the State is regulated by the “English Calendar”.

The List of Holidays to be observed in the State during the year 1940 A. D. is given below:—

Serial No.	Holidays	Month and date,	No. of days
1	New Year' Day	January 1st	1
2	Makar Sankranti	" 14th	1
3	Id-ul-Zuha	" 20th	1
4	Moharram	February 18th & 19th	2
5	Maha Shivratri	March 7th & 8th	2
6	Good Friday	" 22nd	1
7	Holi	" 23rd & 24th	2
8	Easter Monday	" 25th	1
9	Birthday of His Highness	" 27th	2
10	Rang Panchmi	" 28th	1
11	New Samvat day	April 8th	1
12	Gangaur	April 9th & 10th	2
13	Shri Ram Navami	" 16th	1
14	Baroh-Wafat	" 21st	1
15	Mela Silisedh	" 26th	1
16	Empire Day	May 24th	1
17	Birthday of King Emperor	" 15th	1
18	Birthday of Heir Apparent	" 23rd	1
19	Mela Shri Jagannathji	July 15th	1
20	Raj Shasan Darbar	" 22nd	1
21	Shrawani Teej	August 6th	1
22	Raksha Bandhan	" 17th	1
23	Janam Ashtami	" 25th & 26th	2
24	Mela Pandavapol	September 3rd	1
25	Ganesh Chaturthi	" 5th	1
26	Anant Chaturda-hi	" 15th	1
27	Shabbarat	" 16th	1
28	Nauratra	October 2nd	1
29	Dussehra	" 8th, 9th, & 10th	3
30	Deep-Malika	" 29th, 30th, 31st	3
31	Jamat-Ul-Wida	November 1st	1
32	Id-ul-Fitr	" 2nd	1
33	Birthday of Her Highness	" 7th	1
34	Christmas	December 24th to 31st	8

VI. CONSTITUTIONAL.

30. His Highness has established a consultative Council consisting of 6 official members and 4 non-official members.
- Consultative Council

The Private Secretary to His Highness acts as Secretary to the consultative Council. The consultative Council does not hold regular sittings, but is summoned by His Highness as and when occasion demands.

The names of the members of the Consultative Council as they stood on 31st March, 1940 are given below:-

Official Members

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Major C. W. J. Harvey | Chief Minister |
| 2. Th. Sultan Singh of Palwa | Home Minister |
| 3. Rai Sahib L. Ram Lal Anand | Revenue Minister |
| 4. Pt. J. N. Mushrao | Judicial Minister |
| 5. Col. Abdul Rahman | Army Minister |
| 6. K. Raghubir Singh | Development Officer |

Non-official Members

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Lt. Col. Dhabai Ganeshi Lal | Ex. Army Minister |
| 2. Pt. Rama Bhadra Ojha | Ex. Chief Justice |
| 3. Th. Bahadur Singh of Khara | Ex. Home Minister |
| 4. Rao Yusuf Ali Khan of Mandawar | Muafidar |

31. The general administration of the State is entrusted by His Highness to Ministers each of whom has control over a number of departments. During the year under review the Development Officer was given Ministerial
- Administrative distribution

powers, the distribution of departments on the 31st March, 1940 was as follows:-

<i>Ministers</i>	<i>Departments</i>
1. Chief Minister	1. Government Offices 2. Accounts office 3. P. W. D. 4. Police 5. Zanana Hospital 6. Female Education 7. Daulat Khana 8. Press 9. Garage 10. Guest House 11. Census
2. Home Minister	1. Military Secretary 2. Khas Tawela 3. Deodhi Khas 4. Jageer 5. Punnya & Muafi 6. S. & P. Education 7. Raj Rishi College 8. Medical 9. Postakshala (Library) 10. Silah Khana (Armoury) 11. Toshakhana
3. Revenue Minister	1. Collectorate, Alwar (a) Nizamut Alwar (b) „ Kishangarh (c) „ Tijara (d) „ Mandawar (e) „ Behror

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 2. Collectorate, Rajgarh |
| | (a) Nizamat Rajgarh |
| | (b) „ Rajgarh |
| | (c) „ Lachhmangarh |
| | (d) „ Thanaghazi |
| | (e) „ Bansur |
| 4. Judicial Minister | 1. District & Sessions Court |
| | (a) Munsafi Alwar |
| | (b) „ Rajgarh |
| | (c) „ Behror |
| | (d) „ Tijara |
| | (e) Munsafi Bansur |
| | (f) „ Lachmangarh |
| 5. Army Minister | 1 Jey Paltan |
| | 2 Mangal Lancers |
| | 3 Pratap Paltan |
| | 4 Customs and Exoisr |
| | 5 Civil Veterinary |
| | 6 Dairy |
| | 7 Akhet |
| | 8 Central Prison |
| 6. Development Officer | 1 Forest |
| (with Ministerial Powers) | 2 Central Records |
| | 3 Treasury |
| | 4 Mines |
| | 5 Agriculture |
| | 6 Gardens |

NOTE.—Detailed list with names of Officers will be found in the Appendices.

CHAPTER II

PROTECTION

1. STATE FORCES

Minister In-charge

Army Minister-Col. Abdul Rehman.... 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

Heads of Units

C. O. Jey Paltan-Lt. Col. Sansarchand 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

C. O. Mangal Lancers (a) Capt. Vikram Singh 1-4-39 to 17-8-39

(b) Major Madho Singh 18-8-39 to 31-3-40

C. O. Pratap Paltan-Major Madho Singh 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

I. The Jey Paltan, Mangal Lancers and Pratap Paltan continued to be in the 'A' Class category of the Indian States Forces up to October, 1939, when the new scheme for the reorganisation of the Indian States Forces was received. His Highness' Government having decided to accept the scheme, the Jey Paltan was reorganised on the basis of an Indian Infantry mixed battalion (interim organisation) with effect from 1-10-39. The question of the reorganisation and classification of the remaining units is under consideration.

Details of the strength and organization of the State Forces are as follows:-

Unit	State Officers	Indian Officers	N. C. O's & men	Non-combatants	Total
Jey Paltan	12	22	738	93	865
Mangal Lancers	1	3	82	72	158
Pratap Paltan	5	7	274	45	331
Garrison Force	...	1	13	14	28
Transport	...	...	19	7	26
Military Station Hospital	1	2	8	21	32
Military Veterinary Hospital	.	1	2	2	5
Total	19	36	1136	254	1445

The Mangal Lancers is provided with two motor cycles for despatch riders. There are 15 A. T. carts (bullocks) in the Transport, which is attached to the Mangal Lancers for administrative purposes. The Garrison Force is located in the Alwar Fort and is used for firing gun salutes.

2, The following enlistments and discharges occurred during the year:-

Enlistments and Discharges Enlistments were as follows:-

(a) Two educated young men were selected to be cadets in the State Forces and both of them started their course of training.

(b) 74 recruits were enlisted.

Discharges were as follows:—

Rank	Gratuity or pension		Other reasons		Died	
	38-39	39-40	38-39	39-40	38-39	39-40
State Commissioned Officers	...	...	...	2	...	...
Indian Officers	2	2	...	—	1	1
N. C. O's.	13	5	3	1	...	..
Men	23	37	19	32	6	2
Followers	2	1	28	15	2	...
Total	40	45	50	50	9	3

3. There were two cases of desertion. No court martial was held, and discipline throughout the year was satisfactory. The regimental punishments were as follows:—

	38-39	39-40
(a) Imprisonment in Quarter Guard	34	23
(b) Confined to barracks for more than 10 days.	2	19
(c) Other minor punishments.	35	19

4. The outstanding item of training interest during the year was, that as a result of the war, the Jey Paltan received the proud distinction of being one of only four Indian States' Forces units to be selected to train for war alongside regular Indian Army formations. Before the unit left on the 19th January to undergo this training at Jhansi, His Highness the Maharaja inspected it on the Parade Ground in the presence of the Minis-

ters and other officers of the State and spoke as follows.—

“ Lt. Colonel Sansar Chandra, and Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Jey Paltan:— Once again the call of loyalty and duty in a grave crisis has come to all of us. Immediately war broke out, being mindful of the magnificent tradition of my State and of my House and of the proved gallantry of the martial classes of my subjects; I offered to place, in accordance with our Treaty obligations, the resources of my State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty.

The British Empire and her Allies are fighting, as you know, in defence of principles which are cherished by civilised peoples all over the world, and not least by the people of our ancient Motherland. These principles are the sanctity of the plighted word, the protection of the weak from brute force, and the peaceful progress of all mankind. If these principles are not maintained, humanity will indeed be reduced to the level of the beasts of the jungle.

It gives me much gratification, as it must to you, that my offer of help has been accepted, and I am proud that the Jey Paltan has been given this opportunity of proceeding to British India to train alongside regular troops. Your efficiency has been favourably commented upon by competent military authorities and I offer you once again on this occasion my best congratulations.

It will be recalled that your unit rendered services in China during the China war of 1900 and 1901 and was on active service during the Great War.

Again on the outbreak of hostilities on the North West Frontier in 1919 the unit was mobilised to go to the Frontier.

This is a proud record and bears witness to the fact that Alwar is always ready to give practical proof of its loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King Emperor, to India and to the Empire.

Whenever great issues have been at stake, as they are at present, the Princes of India have come forward to render real and not mere lip service. May the common endeavour of our country materially contribute to the establishment once again of the reign of justice and mutual respect among nations and peace and good will among mankind. May god bless you all. "

Before the departure of the Jey Paltan to Jhansi the units had carried out their normal training. Owing to the war the Jey Paltan got down to collective training a little earlier than usual. They held their company camps and then carried out battalion training and warfare exercises.

5. Then followed the Rajputana States Forces manoeuvres which were attended by a large number of troops from Alwar and Jaipur and skeleton forces from Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Kotah, and Udaipur and were held in Alwar during November-December 1939. A number of senior British officers of the Indian Army attended to help to conduct the manoeuvres.

The Indian States Forces Senior Tactical School, which was being held in Indore, also came into Camp at Alwar for a fortnight to train in connection with the manoeuvres. Major General F. Gwatkin, C. B., D. S. O., M. C. , the Military Adviser-in-Chief, attended the mountain warfare exercises for 4 days. The manoeuvres were a great success and proved of much value to all those who participated.

Training Courses

and N. C. O's of the units at the various Army Schools.

1938-39 1939-40.

One cadet entered into the Indian Military Academy at Dehradun. Two cadets who had been there since 1938 passed out in March 1940. There is one more officer from the State's forces in the Academy. The

cost of sending officers to complete the full course of instruction at the Indian Military Academy works out at about Rs. 5,000/- per officer.

7. Educational training which is a very important part of military training received considerable attention. Regimental schools were regularly held and a number of students were able to sit for the periodical tests. Candidates were sent up for the Indian Army Special Certificate of Education Examination held in April and October 1939. The numbers during the year as compared with those of the previous year are as follows:-

Army Headquarters India Examinations

	1938-39	1939-40
Indian Army Special Certificate	3.	7

Local Examinations

Indian Army First Class English	...	2
2nd Class Certificate of Education	55	17
3rd Class Certificate of Education	90	33
Recruits Certificate of Education	63	14

8. Military patients and their families are treated in the Military Station Hospital, which has Health of troops accommodation for 50 beds. There is an ambulance car for the convenience of patients. The general health of the troops during the year under report was good.

The total number of admissions in the hospital

was 1179 including combatants and non-combatants, as detailed below:-

	1938-39	1939-40
Malaria.	162	110
Typhoid	7	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	5	5
Epilepsy.	1	nil
Heat Stroke.	1	5
N. Y. D. mental.	1	1
Sprue.	1	3
Other diseases.	370	1044
Total.	548	1179

The total daily attendance of military patients and their families during the year was 31,390, as against 14,625 in 1938-39. There were 3 deaths in the hospital during the year as against 8 deaths in 1938-39.

There was no epidemic during the year.

9. The Rajputana State Forces Annual Tournament was again not held due to unavoidable causes and the various unit teams did not leave Alwar to take part in the tournament, but continued their local sporting activities. They have been regularly taking part in the hockey and football league matches conducted by the Alwar State Games and Sports Association.

10. The condition of the animals is now satisfactory as most of the old horses have been cast and replaced by remounts. 16 horses were received from Sargoda, having been given free by the Government of India.

11. The Military Adviser and the Assistant Military Adviser visited the troops periodically throughout the year. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Major General F. Gwatkin C. B.

D. S. O., M. C., held his inspection of the Jey Paltan early in December and from the remarks which have been received from him after his visit it appears that he was much pleased with what he saw of the unit.

12. Further improvements were made in the Officers Mess and a new billiard table was purchased. The Jey Paltan Indian Officer's Club and the regimental canteen also showed improvement during the year.

In the interests of efficiency, it was decided that the administration of the Mangal Lancers and the Pratap Paltan should be combined and steps are now being taken to improve the Mangal Lancers lines so as to accommodate both the units in one place. It is hoped that this will be completed early in the next year.

The Officers' quarters in the Jey Paltan, and part of the lines, were fitted with electricity during the year.

13. The following are the rates of pay and allowances in the State's forces:—

State Officers			
Rank		Pay	
Lt. Col.		300/-	
Major		250/-	
Captain		200/-	
Lieut or 2nd Lieut.		150/-	
Indian Officers and other Ranks			
Cavalry		Infantry	
Risaldar	90/- 105/-	Subedar	85/- 100/-
Jamadar	60/- 75/-	Jamadar	55/- 70/-
Daffadar	21/-	Havaldar	20/-
L Daffadar	17/-	L/Havaldar	18/-
Sowar	12/-	Naik	16/-
Follower	10/-	L Naik	14/-
		Sepoy	11/-
		Follower	10/-

Command allowances of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 and Rs. 30/- are given to the Officers who command the Jey Paltan, the Pratap Paltan and the Mangal Lancers respectively.

A ration allowance at the rate of Rs. 6/- p. m. is paid to all Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

14. The actual expenditure on the maintenance of the State's forces amounted to Rs. 4,48,351 against the budget provision of Rs. 4,50,000. The main items of expenditure were as follows:—

	Item	1938-39	1939-40
1	Establishment	3,55,563/-	3,64,096/-
2	Ammunition & equipment	24,961/-	24,935/-
3	Other contingent expenditure	72,361/-	59,322/-
	Total	4,52,885/-	4,48,351/-

II. POLICE

Minister In-charge

Chief Minister Major C. W. L. Harvey 1.1.39 to 31.3.40

Head of Department

Inspector General.....K. B. Ruhulla Khan 1.1.39 to 31.3.40

15. The following table shows the strength of the Police Force and the changes which occurred during the year 1939-40:—

Serial No.	Rank	Strength on 1.1.39.	Discharged or retrenched	Dismissed	Died	Resigned or retired	Degraded	Appointed or re-invested	Strength on 31.3.40	Sanctioned Strength
1.	Superintendents	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
2.	Inspectors	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3
3.	Sub-Inspectors	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
4.	Sergeants	154	...	...	1	3	7	1	149	155
5.	Constables	718	6	3	9	13	...	37	724	722

16. The caste composition of the Police Force during the last 5 years is shown in the following statement:—

Years ending.	Hindus							Mohammedans	Christians	Total	
	Brahmans	Rajput	Vaishyas	Kayasths	Bhargava	Khatris	Other castes			Total	Grand Total
(A) OFFICERS											
31.3.1940	4	5	2	2	1	..	1	15	11	...	26
31.3.1939	4	5	2	2	1	..	1	15	12		27
31.3.1938	5	5	2	2	1	2	2	19	13	..	32
31.3.1937	5	5	2	2	1	3	2	20	12	...	32
31.3.1936	6	4	1	2	1	3	3	20	13	1	34
(B) MEN											
31.3.1940	125	118	1	18	4	63	125	454	419		873
31.3.1939	126	111	...	19	4	65	127	452	420	...	872
31.3.1938	127	112	...	17	4	67	126	453	427	-	880
31.3.1937	129	109	1	17	4	67	126	453	427		880
31.3.1936	127	94	1	16	4	67	133	442	428	...	870

17. The ratio of the Police Force to the population of the State is explained below:—

Total sanctioned strength	903
Population of the State	7,49,751
Percentage	12 per 10,000

18. Promotion was given to 3 and rewards to 16 deserving members of the force. 67 commendation certificates were given to private persons and others. Rs 150/- were paid in rewards in addition to Rs 31/-- received from other States and districts in British India.

19. The State is served through the following Police Stations and Police Posts:-

(a) Northern District

<u>No.</u>	<u>Police Station</u>	<u>Police Post</u>
1	Kotwali-Alwar	
2	Sadar-Alwar	(a) Minapura (b) Bahadurpur
3	Malakhera	
4	Kishangarh	(a) Khairthal (b) Pur (c) Harsauli
5	Tijara	Sehroli
6	Tapukra	(a) Chuharpur (b) Bhiwari
7	Mandawar	(a) Jhindoli (b) Ajerka (c) Karnikot
8	Behror	Korana
9	Manlhan	

(b) Southern District

10	Raigarh	Naugau
11	Govindgarh	
12	Lachimgarh	(a) Baroda Meo (b) Ghorana

No.	Police Station.	Police Post
13	Kathumar	Kherli-Gunj
14	Rajgarh	(a) Pinan (b) Rajpur (c) Rampura
15	Tehla	Baldevgarh
16	Thana-Ghazi	(a) Seriska (b) Ghata Bandrol (c) Garh Basai
17	Bansur	(a) Hamirpur (b) Harsora (c) Rampur
18	Pertapgarh	Ajbgarh
19	Narainpur	Mou-ki-Piao

20. The following statements explain the comparative position of cognizable crime during the year under report with that of the preceding year:—

CASES.

Year	Pending on 1-4-39	Reported	Total	Cancelled	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Untraced	Pending Enquiry	Pending Trial
1938-39	247	1630	1870	283	420	247	608	123	189
1939-40	312	1683	1995	260	403	294	645	166	218

PERSONS.

Year	Pending trial from previous year	Arrested	Total	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Remained under trial
1938-39	371	1627	1998	708	750	540
1939-40	510	1572	2112	700	760	652

The value of property stolen and recovered during the year under report as compared with that of the

preceding year was:—

Year	Value of property		Percentage
	Stolen	Recovered	
1938-39	Rs. 59,189/-	Rs. 34,845/-	41%
1939-40	Rs. 99,685/-	Rs. 20,153/-	22%

21. The result of the investigation of crime during the year, as compared with the previous year is given below:—

Offence	Year	Pending from previous year	Reported	Total	Cancelled	Convicted	Discharged or Acquitted	Untraced	Pending	
									Investigation	Trial
1 Murder	1938-39	...	16	16	1	3	1	1	5	5
	1939-40	9	9	18	2	6	5	3	1	1
2 Culpable Homicide	1938-39	3	9	12	2	3	1	1	1	4
	1939-40	6	10	16	1	8	5	1	...	3
3 Grievous hurt	1938-39	13	73	86	10	20	39	3	1	15
	1939-40	15	110	125	17	16	60	6	6	20
4 Kidnapping	1938-39	4	12	16	4	3	5	1	2	1
	1939-40	4	13	17	5	5	3	1	2	1
5 Drunkenness	1938-39	1	10	11	1	1	1	6	1	1
	1939-40	2	10	12	3	1	...	...	6	2
6 Robbery	1938-39	4	21	25	8	2	5	7	...	3
	1939-40	3	28	31	7	7	4	5	7	1
7 Burglary	1938-39	67	156	223	18	61	30	202	54	29
	1939-40	81	518	632	17	70	42	341	88	35
8 Theft										
(i) Ordinary	1938-39	35	301	336	6	72	21	130	14	20
	1939-40	41	326	370	6	75	40	143	15	32
(ii) Cattle	1938-39	25	181	206	26	40	17	93	17	13
	1939-40	27	186	210	21	41	23	97	16	12
9 Escape from Police custody	1938-39	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	12
	1939-40	...	3	3	...	1	2	...	...	7

22. During the year under report finger print slips of 319 convicted persons were prepared and sent to various Bureaus in British India as against 340 in the previous year. Search slips of 80 persons were sent out of which 25 were traced as previous convicts and 55 were reported to be untraced by the Bureau.

23. The registered members of the criminal tribes in the State during the past five years, were as follows:-

	<u>1935-36</u>	<u>1936-37</u>	<u>1937-38</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>
1 At the beginning of the year	<u>3,331</u>	<u>3,274</u>	<u>3,023</u>	<u>3,202</u>	<u>1,088</u>
2 Registered during the year	99	35	257	26	55
3 Surrendered „ „	31	18	7	10	19
4 Absconded „ „	11	16	13	24	10
5 Died „ „	152	87	28	12	34
6 Exempted owing to old age, infirmity etc.	24	201	44	2084	300
7 At the close of the year	<u>3,274</u>	<u>3,023</u>	<u>3,202</u>	<u>1,088</u>	<u>818</u>

24. At the end of the year under report the number of absconders was 279 of which 118 were required under section 19 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Details of the last two years were:-

	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>
At the beginning of the year.....	308	280
Added during the year.....	77	60
Total	385	340
Arrested during the year.....	98	55
Struck off during the year.....	12	6
Total	110	61
At the close of the year.....	275	279

25 The number of persons dealt with and convicted under sections 109 and 110 Cr. P. C. was as follows:-

Preventive
Action

Under section 109 Cr. P. C:-

	Sent up for trial	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted in Jail	on Security	Under trial
Northern District	44	12	13	14	5
Southern District	28	9	3	9	7
Total	72	21	16	23	12

Under section 110 Cr. P. C:-

	Sent up for trial	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted in Jail	on Security	under trial
Northern District	47	5	6	21	15
Southern District	20	1	4	15	0
Total	67	6	10	36	15

26. The number of motor accidents reported during the year was 11 (1 by a State driver and 10 by drivers of public vehicles) as against 16 last year. 40 lorries were registered and permitted to ply for hire on that portion of the Sohna-Rewari road which passes through State territory, Two lorries were registered to ply for hire on the Bhinwari-Tijara road and one lorry on the Khairtal-Bansur road.

27 Registration fees for motor vehicles are levied at the following rates:-

Registration
fees

	Registration	Renewal charges
(i) Motor Cars	Rs 16/-	Rs 8/- for subsequent years
(ii) Motor cycles	Rs 16/-	Rs 3/- " "
(iii) Taxi cars	Rs 16/-	Rs 15/- per cent per annum.
(iv) Lorries	Rs 16/-	Rs 15/- " " "
(v) Trucks	Rs 16/-	Rs 300/- " " "

Note:- As only a small portion of the Sohna-Rewari road lies in the State territory, Lorries plying exclusively on this road are charged a lump sum Motor Tax at a concess rate of Rs 60/- per lorry per year.

The total amount realised on account of registration fees of motor vehicles during the year was Rs. 19,969/4/-, as against Rs. 16,935 in 1938-39.

Toll tax at the rate of Rs. 5/- per foreign motor vehicle (per trip) on entering the State territory was introduced with effect from 1. 12. 1939 (vide para 108 Gazette Notification No. 48 dated 27. 11. 1939), and Rs. 2,215/-were realised between that date and the end of the financial year ending the 31st March 1940.

28. The number of registration certificates issued and cancelled during the year was as follows:-

No.	Type of vehicle	At the beginning of the year	Issued	Cancelled	At the close of the year
1	Private Cars	66	9	8	67
2	Taxi Cars	20	4	10	14
3	Lorries	37	47	3	81
4	Trucks	16	4	8	12
5	Motor Cycles	6	1	—	7

29. Fees for driving licenses are levied at the Driving Licences following rates:-

No.	Vehicles	Original fee	Renewal fee
1	Motor Cars	Rs 5/-p. a.	Rs 2/- p. a.
2	Trucks & Lorries	.. 10/-p. a.	.. 2/-p. a.
3	Motor Cycles	.. 3/-p. a.	.. 2/- p. a.

The number of driving licenses issued and cancelled during the year was as follows:-

No.	Name of Vehicle	At the beginning of the year	Issued	Cancelled	At the close of the year
1	Motor Cars	138	25	27	136
2	Trucks and Lorries	60	32	23	69
3	Motor Cycles	3	3	1	5

Note: - Driving licenses were issued to 5 State drivers and registration certificates were issued for 7 State owned motor vehicles for which no fees were charged.

30. Rs. 200/- was realised during the year on account of registration fees of wireless receiver sets.

31. 413/3/- were realised on account of arms registration fees and auction license fees during the year.

32. Out of the total budget provision of Rs 2,15,800/- a sum of Rs 2,11,408/- was expended on the department during the year under report. The expenditure under the more important heads for the last two years was:-

		1938-39	1939-40
1	Pay of officers	13,570	9,837
2	Pay of Establishment	1,71,926	1,64,557
3	Travelling Allowance	15,195	11,000
4	Contingencies	7,310	7,123
5	Uniforms	8,000	8,875
6	Contribution to Military Hospital	4,000	4,000
7	Purchase of Arms & Ammunition	938	828
8	Other items	8,043	5,188
	Total	2,30,182	2,11,408

III. CENTRAL PRISON

Minister In-charge

Judicial Minister (a) *R. B. S. Lehna Singh* 1. 4. 39 to 30. 9. 39

Army Minister (b) *Col. Abdul Rehman Khan* 1.10. 39 to 31. 3. 40

Head of the Department

Supdt. Jail (a) *Pt. Rameshwar Nath* 1. 4. 39 to 31. 10. 39

Supdt. Jail (b) *Mr. L. S. H Martyn* 1. 11. 39 to 31. 3. 40

33. The year opened with a population of 337 prisoners and closed with a population of 312, i. e. 25 less than the previous year.

The total number of male convicts admitted into the Jail was 633, and of females 6. The total number of service convicts was 41. The daily average number of prisoners of various classes confined in the Central Jail is compared below with that of the two preceding years:-

<u>Class</u>	<u>1937-38</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40.</u>
1. Convicts	362	324	318
2. Undertrials	32	37	31
3. Civil Prisoners	6	2	0

34. The average period of detention of undertrials in the Jail was 21 days against 31 days in 1938-1939. The highest period of detention was 6 months 17 days against 9 months and 24 days in the preceding year.

35. 71 prisoners in all were released under orders of His Highness' Government on ceremonial occasions, and 150 prisoners were released under the remission system.

36. The general health of the prisoners remained satisfactory during the year. The daily average of sick prisoners during the year was 44.31 as against 48.8 of the previous year. The number of deaths was nil against one of the last year. There were no epidemics or infectious diseases.

37. The manufacturing department of the Jail continued to give a good account of itself as regards the quality and quantity of manufactured articles. During the year under report this branch of the Jail catered for and supplied many of the requirements of the State departments, in the way of durries, carpets, coir matting, munj matting, mudhas, etc. Other articles such as towels, saris etc., were also prepared and disposed of locally.

38. The total income from Jail industries, soda factory and other heads amounted to Rs 8,377/- as against Rs 10,779/- in the last year.

39. The following improvements were carried out in the Jail during the year under report:-

1. (a) Repairs and colour washing to jail building, (Carried out departmentally with prison labour.)

(b) Further revision of the rules regarding imposition of fetters. Formerly fetters were imposed upon all prisoners above 5 years and now only those who are above 7 years wear fetters.

The question of certain other improvements such as the classification of prisoners into separate barracks and improved sanitation in the Jail is now being considered.

40. The Jail garden continued to flourish and new vegetables were tried which proved a success. The produce was more than sufficient to supply fresh vegetables to the prisoners through out the year. Surplus produce was sent to the local market for sale, and yielded an income of Rs. 139/-

The banjar land attached to the Jail did not yield any grass during the year owing to the failure of the monsoon. Cattle fodder was however grown on the land for the Jail cattle and the surplus brought in an income of Rs. 150/.

41. Hindi and Urdu books on religious, moral and social subjects have been added to the Jail library during the year. Literate prisoners are given facilities to read them during their leisure hours and on holidays.

42. The following statement gives details of receipts and expenditure under the main heads:-

Heads	Receipts		Heads	Expenditure	
	1938-39	1939-40		1938-39	1939-40
Manufactory	8,174	5,830	Superrision	19,515	18,855
Garden	1,922	1,767	Diet	14,779	14,721
Aerated Waters	285	414	Clothing	253	2,498
Miscellaneous	367	366	Manufactory	4,076	3,910
			Aerated Waters	158	163
			Garden	969	1,094
			Miscellaneous	382	274
			Works & repairs	—	1,063
Total	10,748	8,377		40,762	42,578

The average cost to the State per prisoner was Rs 121-10-5 against Rs. 118-4-11 in the preceding year.

IV. LOCK-UPS

43. "Lock-ups" exist in all the Nizamats except in Alwar, where the prisoners are sent to the judicial lock-up in the Central Jail. The Nizamat lock-ups are under the direct control of the Nazims and are managed by them. Under-trial prisoners from the Courts of the Magistrate, 1st class are kept in the Nizamat lock-ups.

Blankets, carpets etc., are supplied by the Nizamats to the prisoners, who have no belongings of their own. The expenditure on food is met from the budget of the trial courts. A register is maintained in which entries in respect of each prisoner are made.

A police guard consisting of one sergeant and four constables is deputed by the Police Department to keep watch over the under-trial prisoners in each lock-up.

A statement showing the number of males and females in lock-ups during the year under report is given below:—

Northern District

No.	Nizamat	No. of males	No. of females	Total	Total period of detention	Daily Average
1.	Behror	166	2	168	2200	12
2.	Mandawar	126	-	126	564	4
3.	Kishnagarh	92	1	93	532	6
4.	Tijara	154	1	155	1320	12

Southern District

1.	Bangarh	105	1	106	670	6
2.	Thanaaghar	27	-	27	810	30
3.	Bansar	157	2	159	1331	8
4.	Rejwarh	85	-	85	644	8
5.	Lakhnagarh	200	1	201	3800	43

CHAPTER III

LAW AND JUSTICE

Minister In-charge

Judicial Minister ... *Sardar Lehna Singh* 1-4-39 to 30-9-39

Judicial Minister .. *Pt. J. N. Mushran* 1-10-40 to 31-3-40

Head of Department

Sessions Judge ~ *Pt. Rameshwarnath* 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

I. GENERAL

1. The regular civil and criminal courts of the State are as follows:—

Constitution

- (1) The High Court which is the highest civil and criminal court of appeal and revision. It is not invested with any original jurisdiction.
- (2) The District and Sessions Judge's Court, which has original Civil jurisdiction in all insolvency cases and suits of the value of over Rs. 3,000/-. It is the first court of civil and criminal appeal.
- (3) Two District Magistrates' Courts, which exercise enhanced powers under section 30 Cr. P. C.
- (4) Six First Class Munsif's Courts, with headquarters at Alwar, Rajgarh, Tijara, Behror Lachhmangarh and Bansur, and one additional munsif at Alwar. They exercise original civil jurisdiction within their respective terri-

tories in all civil cases up-to the value of Rs. 3,000/-, and first class magisterial powers. With the exception of the Munsif Alwar, where there is a separate court of the Bench of Honorary Munsifs, each munsif exercises the powers of a Small Cause Court for the disposal of suits up-to Rs. 100/- in value.

- (5) Two Honorary Benches at Alwar; one of munsifs, exercising original civil powers up-to Rs. 200/— in suits of a small cause nature, and the other of magistrates exercising second class magisterial powers.
- (6) One Honorary Bench at Rajgarh which exercises second class magisterial powers and original civil powers up-to Rs. 200/—.
- (7) Ten Nazim's Courts, which exercise second class magisterial powers.
- (8) Thirteen Naib Nazim's Courts, which exercise third class magisterial powers.

The Small Cause Court at Alwar, and the Honorary Bench at Tijara were abolished during the year under report.

2. The following laws and rules having the force of law were promulgated and enforced during the year under report:—

Legislation

- (1) Repeal of the " Prevention of seditious meetings Act of 1934 "
- (2) " The Alwar Registration of Foreigner's Act "
- (3) The Foreigners Ordinance 1939.
- (4) Defence of India Act, and the Rules made there under.

(5) The Enemy Foreigners Order.

(6) The Indian Aircraft Act of 1934.

(7) The Guardian and Wards Act of 1890.

(8) The Indian Succession Act of 1925.

(9) The Indian Bankers' Books Evidence Act of 1891.

(10) The Indian Companies Amendment Act of 1920.

(11) The Indian Contract Act of 1872.

(12) The Indian Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

(13) The Indian Sale of Goods Act of 1930.

3. The following Judicial Hidayats and Circulars
Hidayats were issued for the guidance of subordinate courts during the year under report:-

Civil—

High Court circular No. 278 -J dated 26. 2. 40 requiring munsifs to make a memorandum of the substance of what each witness deposes unless they record the whole evidence themselves.

Criminal—

High Court circular No. 279-J dated 27.2.40 requiring magistrates to make a memorandum of evidence in their own hand-writing unless they record the whole evidence themselves.

4. At the close of the year under report 41 first grade and 11 second grade legal practitioners were borne on the rolls of the High Court as against 34 and 18 respectively in the previous year. No proceedings of professional misconduct were initiated against any legal practitioner during the year.

II. CIVIL JUSTICE

5. The total number of original suits instituted in Courts exercising original jurisdiction was 5,546 as against 6,736 in the preceding year showing a decrease of 1,190 cases. The decrease was due to the stoppage of execution proceedings against agricultural classes in certain Nizamats. The number and description of the suits was as follows:-

Class of Courts	Kind of suit					Total
	Money or movable property	Immovable property	Specific relief	Mortgage	Others	
District Judge	3	1	...	...	1	10
Munsiffs	1,428	193	41	24	50	1,736
Honorary Benches	413	76	...	...	11	500
Small Cause Courts	3,295	...	...	...	...	3,295
Total	5,139	270	41	24	62	5,546

6. In consequence of the fall in the number of civil suits the aggregate value of suits instituted during the year fell from

The disposal of original suits by the various Courts was as follows:-

District Judge	....	14
First Class Munsiffs	...	1,768
Small Cause Courts	...	3,118
Honorary Benches	....	487

The average duration of suits disposed of was:-

How disposed of.

	Average Duration
1. Without trial	66 days
2. Ex-parte	58 "
3. On admission of claim	36 "
4. Compromise l.	998 "
5. On reference to arbitration	107 "
6. By transfer.	45 "
7. After full trial.	233 "

8. The table below compares the disposal of execution work during the last three years:-

Years.	Applications presented.	Applications disposed of.	Applications pending.
1937-38	19,275	12,071	1,704
1938-39	14,273	8,479	5,794
1939-40	14,046	6,034	8,012

9. The number of insolvency petitions filed in the year was 25 as against 50 last year. During the year 16 persons were adjudged insolvents against 83 in the preceding year.

10. The District Judge disposed of 428 appeals as against 457 during the preceding year. Of these 17 were dismissed in default and the remaining were disposed of as shown below:-

1. Appeals in which the decree was confirmed	214	50%
--	------	-----	-----

2.	Appeals in which the decree was modified.	....	43	10%
3.	Appeals in which the decree was reversed.	....	98	23%
4.	Appeals remanded for re-trial	....	56	13%
5	Appeals dismissed in default.	....	17	4%

The table below shows the institution of civil appeals and revisions in the High Court.

High Court

Years.	First Appeals.	Second Appeals.	Petitions for Revision.	Petitions for Review.	Total
1938-39	1	194	146	13	354
1939-40	5	133	149	25	312

The average duration of appeals in civil suits in the High Court went up from 87 to 93 and of civil revisions from 79 to 81 days.

The number of civil appeals and revisions disposed of by the High Court during the year is shown in the table below:—

Cases.	Pending from previous year		Instituted during the year		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Pending at the close of the year	
	1938-39	1939-40	1939-39	1940-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
Appeals.	46	23	195	138	241	161	218	87	23	74
Revisions.	40	23	146	149	186	172	163	121	23	51
Reviews.	2	2	13	25	15	27	13	17	2	10
Total.	88	48	354	312	442	360	394	225	48	135

III. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

11. The total number of offences reported during the year under review was 4785 as compared with 5143 in the preceding year. the number of those admitted to be valid during the last two years being 2216 and 2721 respectively. The total number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code was 3965 as against 4443 last year.

12. The total number of cases brought to trial during the year was 3933 and the number of persons brought to trial was 10,393. Out of the total number of 9122 persons brought to trial under the Penal Code, 1070 persons or 12% were convicted. Out of the total number of 10,393 persons brought to trial 538 persons died or escaped or were transferred, while 1642 were still under trial at the end of the year. The cases of the remaining 8213 persons were decided during the year. Out of these 8213 persons 6601 were acquitted or discharged, while 1612 persons were convicted.

13. The number of more serious offences against property reported during the year were:-

Dacoity	10
Robbery	62
Theft	631
Receiving stolen property	58

14. The number of offences affecting human life reported during the year was 38 out of which 35 were brought to trial. Punishment was inflicted in 14 cases. Of these cases

- 9 were cases of murder,
- 5 of attempted murder,
- 10 of culpable homicide,
- 3 of causing death by a rash or negligent act,
- 11 of attempted suicide,

The number of persons brought to trial in murder cases was 32 of whom 7 were convicted, No death sentence was pronounced.

15. The number of offences reported during the year under special or local laws was 820. 682 cases involving 1271 persons were brought to trial. Of the accused, 520 were acquitted or discharged, 542 were convicted, 19 died or escaped and the cases of 190 were pending at the end of the year.

16. The number of persons ordered to enter into bonds under sections 106 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code to keep the peace was 382. Of them 133 persons or 35% were ordered to execute bonds. There were 122 cases involving 136 persons under Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Prosecution was successful in the cases of 84 persons or 62%.

17. The following statement shows the details of the criminal work disposed of by various classes of tribunals in the Alwar State

Disposals in the
Sessions and Subordi-
nate Courts

during the year under report.—

Tribunal	No. of cases decided		No. of persons					No. of persons sentenced to				
	Original	Appellate	Under trial	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted	Died or escaped	Under trial at the end of the year	Death	Imprisonment		Fine or forfeiture	Give security
									70 years	Less than 20 years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Court of Sessions	25	334	81	53	21	...	7	...	6	14	...	1
District Magistrates	83	245	223	60	98	15	41	...	...	61	30	7
1st Class Magistrates	1657	...	2334	1180	615	137	303	...	...	280	148	187
2nd Class Magistrates	1291	...	3890	2202	664	131	902	...	...	211	453	...
3rd Class Magistrates	1472	...	1008	3175	211	267	325	...	...	68	172	1
Total	5528	579	10545	6688	1639	550	1668	...	6	634	803	196
1938-39	1745	787	9932	6322	1665	412	1509	...	8	594	989	74
1937-38	5155	645	8513	5523	1607	455	886	...	...	554	891	162

Note (a) The total number of criminal cases of all sorts including appeals but excluding revisions and miscellaneous applications, disposed of during the year was 4082 as against 4107 of the preceding year. Of these 3612 or 89% were original cases and 440 or 11% were appeal.

Note (b) The total number of persons whose cases were disposed of in original cases was 8877 as against 8403 of the preceding year.

Note (c) The number of cases decided by the District Magistrates under enhanced powers under section 30 Cr. P. C. was 8.

Note (d) In the cases of 473 persons the amount of fine did not exceed Rs 10/-. In 45 cases imprisonment not exceeding 15 days was inflicted.

18. The statement given below shows the results of appeals and revisions instituted in the courts of the Sessions Judge and District Magistrates during 1939-40:—

Tribunals	Number of appellants and applicants for revision.	Appeals or applications rejected	Sentences or order confirmed	Sentences altered	Sentences reversed	Otherwise disposed of	Died, escaped or transferred	Pending trial
<u>Appeals</u>								
Court of Sessions	314	11	176	52	55	...	...	20
District Magistrates	324	17	71	22	137	17	2	58
Total	638	28	247	74	192	17	2	78
<u>Revisions</u>								
Court of Sessions	117	...	56	...	1	38	...	22
District Magistrates	201	18	88	...	40	6	7	42
Total	318	18	144	...	41	44	7	64
Grand Total (1939-40)	956	46	391	74	233	61	9	142
Grand Total (1938-39)	1012	84	404	144	254	21	7	98
Grand Total (1937-38)	801	85	316	86	130	31	10	134

The result of appeals preferred in the courts of the Sessions Judge and the District Magistrates was as follows:—

Appeals rejected	....	28	or	5%
Sentences confirmed	---	247	or	41%
Sentences altered	...	74	or	41%
Sentences reversed	...	192	or	34%
Otherwise disposed of	..	17	or	3%

Of the total number of appeals decided 29% were disposed of by the two District Magistrates and 71% by the Sessions Judge.

19. Out of 38 appeals and 226 revisions in criminal cases during the year under report 31 appeals and 190 revisions were disposed of. 7 appeals and 36 revisions remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals in criminal cases was 98 days and of criminal revisions 62 days.

No case of confirmation of death sentence came before the High Court during the year under report. All the 7 male convicts under section 302 I. P. C. who were sentenced to 20 years rigorous imprisonment preferred appeals to the High Court. Three of these appeals, in which convictions and sentences had been up-held, were rejected and in 4 cases the convictions were altered and sentences were reduced.

20. The statement given below shows the number of accused persons extradited from neighbouring districts in British India and from other Indian States to the Alwar State, and the result of

their trials: —

Place from where extradited	Number of persons extradited	Offence	Result of trial
British Districts	11	Sec. 379 I. P. C.	Of the 18 accused, 12 were acquitted or discharged, and 6 were convicted
	3	Sec. 457 I. P. C.	
	1	Sec. 420 I. P. C.	
	1	Sec. 406 I. P. C.	
	2	Sec. 19/36 Cr. T. A.	

Place from where extradited		Offence	Result of trial
Indian States	6	Sec. 379 I. P. C.	Of the 18 accused 2 were acquitted or discharged, 9 were convicted and the cases of 7 were pending at the close of the year
	2	Sec. 392 I. P. C.	
	1	Sec. 395 I. P. C.	
	4	Sec. 457 I. P. C.	
	5	Sec. 19/36 Cr. T. A.	

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

21. The total amount of fines imposed during the year together with the arrears of the previous year was Rs. 15,320/10/- out of which 10,520/1/6, were realised. The unrealised balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,800/8/6.

Fines.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

1. ACCOUNTS OFFICE

Minister In-charge

Chief Minister (a) Major C. W. L. Harvey....1. 4. 39 to 31.3. 40

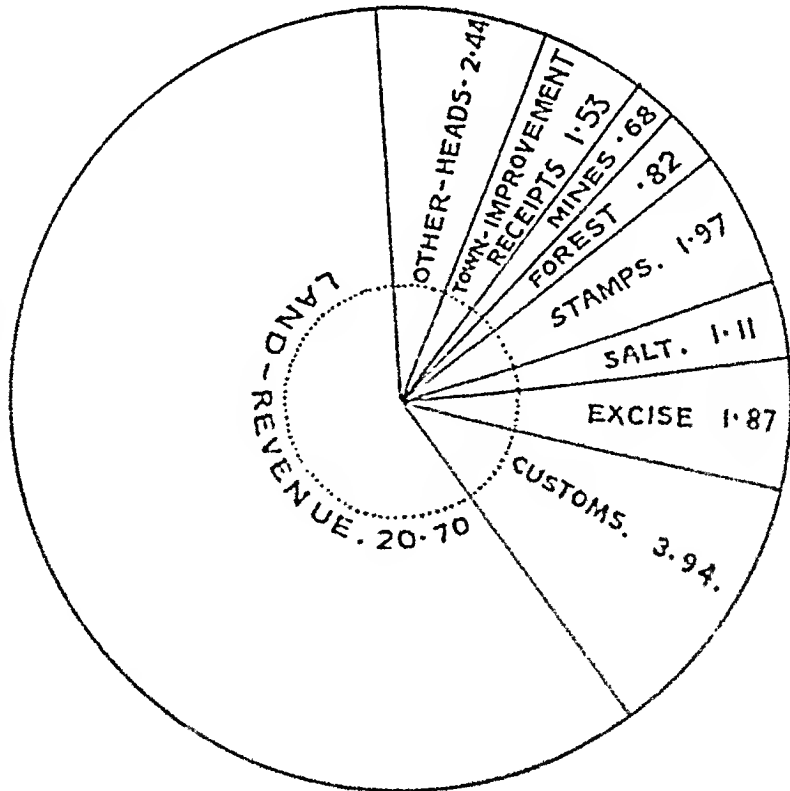
Head of Department

Accountant General.... Lala Mansa Ram1. 4. 39 to 31.3. 40

1. The department deals with finance, audit and accounts. In matters of finance, one of its most important duties is the preparation of the State Budget. As an audit department it examines all vouchers of expenditure in accordance with the pre-audit system. As the department of accounts, it tabulates the receipts and expenditure of the State under main heads and sub-heads and compiles monthly and yearly statements of accounts.

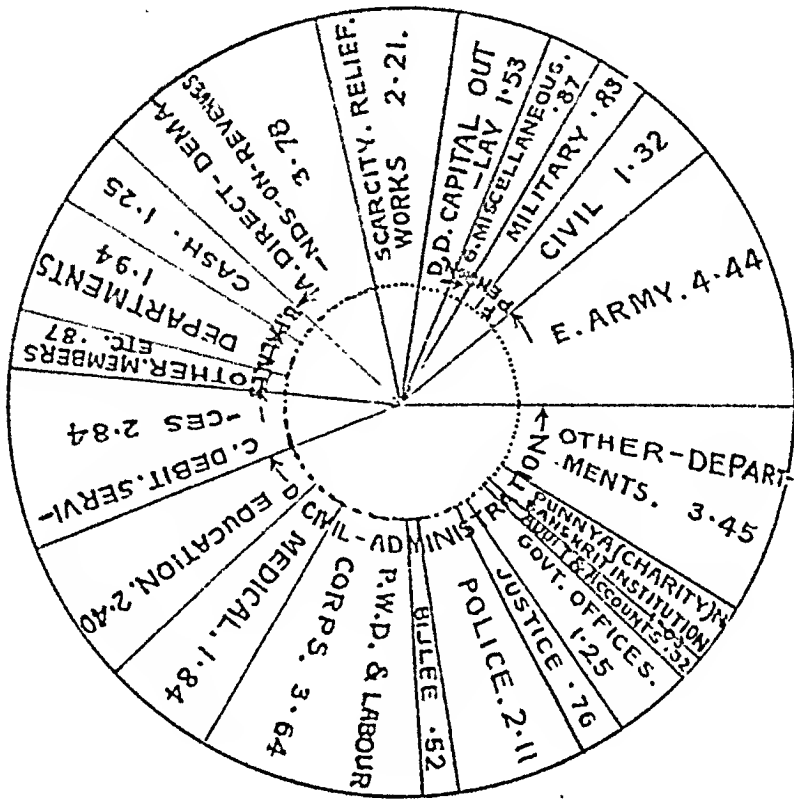
2 The normal revenue of the State should amount to about 40 lacs. Owing to scarcity conditions the revenue during the last three years however dropped below 38 lacs. Land revenue is the main source and yields about 24 lacs. The following sources are responsible for about 12½ lacs, 1½ lacs being

PROPORTION-OF- RECEIPTS OF THE STATE
1939 - 40



THE-FIGURES- REPRESENT- RECEIPTS
IN- LACS.

PROPORTION-OF-EXPENDITURE - OF
THE- STATE 1939-40



THE FIGURES-REPRESENT-EXPENDITURE
IN- LACS.

made up by receipts under other departments:-

1.	Customs	4,00,000
2.	Excise	1,40,000
3.	Salt	1,11,000
4.	Stamps	2,75,000
5.	Forest	1,00,000
6.	Mines	64,000
7.	Electrical Department	50,000
8.	Jagir	32,000
9.	Press	25,000
10.	Jail, Police & Justice	46,000
		<hr/> 12,43,000

3. The following resume gives the general idea of the normal outlet of expenditure:-
 Outlet of expenditure

(1) Debt services	4,50,000
(2) Palaces	4,00,000
(3) Revenue Departments	4,00,000
(4) Civil administration:-	
(a) Education	2,30,000
(b) Medical	1,80,000
(c) P. W. D.	3,00,000
(d) Police	2,40,000
(e) Other departments	8,50,000
(5) Army	4,50,000
(6) Pensions	2,00,000
(7) Miscellaneous	50,000
	<hr/> 37,00,000

4. The receipts and expenditure of the State for the year under review excluding loans and advances, were estimated at Rs 36,57,000/- and Rs 36,47,000/- respectively. The following statements compare the actual receipts and expenditure under various

Budget and
actuals

heads with estimates for the year and actual for the previous year:—

Budget and Actual Receipts

S. No.	Heads of Receipts	Actuals 1938-39	Budget 1939-40	Actuals 1939-40
A. Principal Heads of Revenue				
1	Land Revenue			
	(a) Ordinary	19,47,237	19,46,100	18,28,200
	(b) Cess	1,11,852	1,10,000	1,02,843
	(c) Miscellaneous receipts	54,936	50,300	39,395
	(d) Collection of arrears	2,125	20,000	36,660
	(e) Taccavi	11,963	14,900	28,436
	(f) Irrigation receipts	9,115	8,000	3,854
	(g) Nazul	19,010	20,000	23,320
	(h) Registration	8,230	10,000	7,650
	Total—Land Revenue	21,64,488	21,78,300	20,70,358
2	Customs	3,64,364	4,31,000	3,93,474
3	Excise	1,38,107	1,39,300	1,87,346
4	Salt	1,11,589	1,11,500	1,11,248
5	Stamps	2,26,638	27,51,000	1,96,901
6	Forest	99,301	97,000	81,694
7	Mines	61,245	73,000	67,601
	Total A.	31,68,732	33,05,100	31,08,622
B.	Palaces	10,479	400	527
C.	Debt Services	8,062	11,300	8,219
D. Civil Administration				
1	Government Offices	550	300	508
2	Accounts and Audit	11	100	10
3	Treasury	45	...	107
4	Justice	15,480	17,700	9,438
5	Jail	10,500	9,600	8,094
6	Police	20,000	18,500	21,891
7	Agriculture	1,100	6,000	6,889
8	Co-operation	240	100	600
9	Education	11,806	13,700	12,177
10	M. H. S.	1,725	1,400	1,366
11	Bills	44,767	40,000	47,150

क्र.सं.	Heads of Receipts	Actuals 1938-39	Budget 1939-40	Actuals 1939-40
12	P. W. D,	3,846	2,000	3,757
13	Labour Corps	323	600	447
14	Gardens	10,967	14,000	8,152
15	Cattle Breeding Farm	9,947	2,000	5,600
16	Garage	1,260	2,700	1,174
17	Jagir	33,540	30,800	29,107
18	Punya and Muafi	3,116	2,900	2,998
19	Sanskrit Institutions	9,866	10,300	9,831
20	Mohmandari	813	800	1,236
21	Daulatkhana	566	300	1,421
22	Toshakhana	64	...	66
23	Shishtachar	10,636	15,000	2,014
24	Library	3	..	...
25	Khas Tavela	451	...	...
26	Akhot	553	500	435
27	Central Records	465	100	35
28	Stationery and Printing	26,345	25,700	24,805
29	Cattle Fairs	11,238	15,000	13,325
30	Exhibition	965	1,800	...
Total D.		2,28,165	2,31,600	2,15,631
B.	Army	1,148	600	2,073
F.	Pensions and Allowances	...	...	136
G.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...
1	Entertainment Tax	1,540	1,100	883
2	Other items	4,155	6,900	8,466
Total G.		5,695	8,000	9,349
D.D. Receipts on Capital Account		...	...	...
	Town Improvement	...	1,00,000	1,55,230
	Lapsed Deposits	2,745	..	8,007
Total—Revenue		34,25,126	36,57,000	35,05,874

Budget and Actual Expenditure.

Sl. No.	Head of expenditure	Actuals 1938-39	Budget 1939-40	Actuals 1939-40
A. Direct Demands on Revenue.				
1	Land Revenue			
	(a) District Offices	51,156	48,600	51,491
	(b) Nikamats	1,50,684	1,51,000	1,46,993
	(c) Taccavi advances	51,843	40,000	40,000
	(d) Irrigation	2,871	3,000	2,922
	(e) Nazool	13,358	6,100	7,236
	(f) Registration	947	1,500	1,231
	Total Land Revenue	2,73,859	2,50,200	2,49,673
2	Customs	52,835	51,400	54,657
3	Excise	10,332	10,500	4,438
4	Stamps	28,269	30,000	29,824
5	Forest	41,223	40,800	33,886
6	Mines	5,096	5,000	5,016
	Total A.	4,11,614	3,88,200	3,77,494
B. Palaces.				
1	His Highness' Privy purse			
	(a) Cash	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,25,000
	(b) Departments	2,08,951	2,00,500	1,91,172
2	Other payments to Ruling Family	72,920	70,000	72,501
3	His Late Highness' Demise	3,007	...	...
4	His Late Highness' Liabilities	11,001	...	1,917
5	Birth of Shri Maharaj Kumar (Senior)	16,650	...	...
6	Birth of Shri Maharaj Kumar (Junior)	...	...	4,979
7	His Highness' State Tour Expenses	...	...	5,530
	Total B.	4,36,659	3,95,500	4,06,210
C. Debt Services.				
1	Interest	1,72,506	1,70,000	1,72,506
2	Appropriation for redemption of principal of debt	2,57,111	1,3,500	91,179
	Total C.	4,29,617	2,70,000	2,81,030

No. .	Heads of Expenditure	Actuals 1938-39	Budget 1939-40	Actuals 1939-40
D. Civil Administration.				
1	Government Offices	1,47,913	1,19,700	1,24,643
2	Accounts & Audit	42,877	35,000	32,139
3	Treasury	5,679	5,000	4,962
4	Justice	80,427	75,100	75,747
5	Jail	43,083	43,100	42,572
6	Police	2,29,747	2,15,800	2,11,284
7	Agriculture	22,024	16,500	14,523
8	Co-operation	12,634	11,900	10,843
9	Animal Husbandry	1,447	...	...
10	Education	2,25,596	2,50,800	2,39,815
11	Medical	1,72,719	1,88,800	1,83,532
12	Bijlee	40,769	35,800	52,295
13	P. W. D.	3,55,736	3,38,900	3,43,207
14	Labour Corps	24,272	21,000	20,968
15	Gardens	26,622	28,200	24,324
16	Cattle Breeding Farm	14,484	23,000	25,291
17	Garage	42,567	45,700	64,762
18	Jagir	13,978	16,100	17,044
19	Punnya & Muafi	89,943	92,400	93,911
20	Sanskrit Institutions	9,346	9,900	9,537
21	Mohmandari	9,984	14,000	8,280
22	Daulatkhana	20,691	17,000	18,449
23	Toshakhana	6,488	9,000	7,609
24	Shishtachar	11,981	10,000	2,848
25	Armoury	2,620	2,700	2,498
26	Library	1,763	1,700	4,964
27	Khas Tavela	9,922	7,800	8,998
28	Akhet	10,965	12,000	11,223
29	Central Records	15,220	12,800	12,942
30	Stationery	15,893	12,200	10,818
31	Printing	49,772	48,400	47,710
32	Cattle Fairs	8,913	12,000	3,435
33	Exhibition	3,245	2,000	352
Total D.		17,69,919	17,94,300	17,31,625
E. Army		4,52,884	4,50,000	4,44,351

N. o.	Heads of Expenditure	Actuals 1938-39	Budget 1939-40	Actuals 1939-40
F.	Pensions			
1	Civil Pensions	1,31,468	1,25,000	1,31,525
2	Military Pensions	82,587	80,000	83,111
	Total F.	2,14,055	2,14,000	2,14,636
G.	Miscellaneous			
1	Past Liabilities	30,572	40,000	30,161
2	Miscellaneous	16,812	30,000	56,947
	Total G.	56,384	70,900	87,108
	Capital Outlay	...	80,500	1,53,230
	Reserve	...	53,600	...
	Scarcity Relief Works	...	...	2,21,250
	Total-Expenditure	37,67,835	36,47,000	39,20,003

5. The budget position of the year may be summarised as follows:-

Budget Position

Revenue	..	...	35,05,874
Expenditure	...	..	39,20,003
		Deficit	4,14,129

6. It will be observed that actual realisation amounted to Rs. 35,05,874/- only against the revenue estimate of Rs. 36,47,000/- which had of intent been kept at a much lower figure than in previous years. This was due to the fact that considerable areas of the State were again affected by the failure of crops and fodder owing to scanty rains, and to consequent trade depression.

The following statement summarises the fall in receipts:-

1.	Land Revenue	Rs.	1,07,912
2.	Customs	"	37,526
3.	Stamp	"	78,099
4.	Other heads	"	62,539
	Total		2,86,106

5. Deduct realizations in excess of budgetted figures under certain heads.

1,34,980

 1,51,126

The appreciable amount under item 5 is mainly due (i) to the Excise duty on matches for the year 1939-40 having been received before the close of the same year owing to the decision of the Government of India that the distribution of this duty should be made on the basis of nine months' instead of eleven months' receipts, and (ii) to increased receipts under the Town Improvement Scheme.

7. On the expenditure side Rs. 2,73,003 were spent more than the budgetted figure (Rs. 39,20,003-36,47,000.) Important variations in thousands in the expenditure of the year as compared to the last year are explained below.-

Serial No.	Head	Expenditure		Variation +more -less	Explanation
		1939 -40	1938 -39		
1	Tacavi	40	52	-12	Tacavi for Jao, Charas etc was granted from the grant for Somoity Relief Works.
2	Palace Deptts.	194	208	-14	To make good the excess during last year strict economy was observed. Abu trip was not made.
3	His Late Highness' Liabilities	1	11	-10	Practically all liability was liquidated during the year 1937-38 & 38-39.
4	Birth of Shri Maharaj Kumar	...	17	-17	The event occurred during 1938-39.
5	Interest	191	174	+ 17	Govt. of India Loan was repaid in full with all interest due.

Sl. No.	Head	Expenditure		Variation	Explanation.
		39-40	38-39	+ more - less	
6	Reduction & avoidance of debt.	93	252	-161	Due to fall in Revenue; increased expenditure on Scarcity Relief Works & change in the conditions of repayment of loans.
7	Government Officers	125	148	-23	Due to economy observed and retrenchment of several posts.
8	Accounts & Audit.	32	43	-11	Due to reversion of lent officers.
9	Police	211	229	-18	Due to retrenchments.
10	Education	240	226	+ 14	Due to expansion of activities of the department.
11	Medical	184	173	+ 11	Due to increments to staff and amenities to patients.
12	Bijlee	52	41	+ 11	Due to increased expenditure in connection with installations in the new Secretariats
13	P. W. D.	313	326	-13	Due to economy
14	Cattle Breeding Farm.	25	14	+ 11	Due to expansion of the activities of the department
15	Garage.	65	43	+ 22	Due to purchase of new cars.
16	D. D. Capital Outlay.	153	---	+ 153	New project.
17	Scarcity Relief Works.	221	---	+ 221	To relieve agricultural distress.
18	G. Miscellaneous	87	56	+ 31	Due to Viceregal visit and relief of distress due to fire.

8. The cash balance of the State at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 1,00,867. The budget deficit of Rs. 4,14,120 which

100.15

78.792

occurred during the year, being more than the opening balance necessitated the raising of a loan of Rs. 4,00,000/- from the Jaipur State during the year. The receipts under suspense heads (advances, deposits, remittances, etc.) however exceeded the payments by Rs. 68,299/-, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 4,64,007/- as follows:-

In the Treasury of the State	Rs. 4,53,728
In Banks outside the State	Rs. 10,279
Balance on 31. 3. 40	Rs. 4,64,007

9. The following statement shows the position of the assets and liabilities of the State:-

Assets.			Liabilities.		
Head	Opening Balance	Closing Balance	Head	Opening Balance	Closing Balance
Cash Balance	4,09,837	4,64,007	..	...	..
Investments			Loans		
Old loans	..	...	Govt. of India	15,49,927	...
Jeyandria Bank	32,063	27,442	Nawanagar	15,00,000	14,49,354
New Loans	18,599	30,119	Morvi State	...	15,07,516
Baiji Lal's marriage fund	15,080	23,109	Jaipur State	...	4,00,000
Total Investments	65,751	80,670	Total Loans	30,49,927	33,56,870
Advances (With interest)			Deposits (With interest)		
Motor Car	6,590	5,463	Jubilee Fund	25,000	25,000
Personal	51,025	42,551	Pathshala ..	1,00,000	1,00,000
Tacocavi	1,61,039	2,45,354	Provident ..	46,298	53,532
House Building	2,000	18,573	Fixed deposit	2,20,215	1,80,215
Advances (Without interest)			Baiji Lal's marriage fund	17,521	28,298
Permanent	12,350	14,478	Deposits (Without interest)		
Departmental	31,050	28,478	Municipal deposits	18,623	10,967
Total advances	2,64,424	3,54,507	Departmental deposits	5,46,705	6,58,669
			Total deposits	9,74,328	10,56,681
			Miscellaneous liabilities	1,47,509	1,25,180
			Remittances	4,575	74
Grand Total	7,39,712	8,99,274	Grand Total	41,76,423	45,38,814

Important items of the above statement are dealt with below:—

Assets

In addition to rupees one lac on account of
 Jeyandra Bank Jeyandra Bank loan remitted during the previous year on the occasion of the birth of Shri Maharaj Kumar a further sum of Rs 3,815/- was written off during the year under report. Recoveries during the year amounted to Rs 806/— and the balance, which stood at Rs. 32,063/- at the commencement of the year, was reduced to Rs 27,441/- at its close.

The year opened with a balance of Rs 1,61,039/-
 Taccavi due on account of Taccavi loans to the State. Advances amounting to Rs 1,04,848/- were granted during the year. In normal years 40,000/- are set aside for taccavi advances, but in the year under report an extra 64,000/- were made available to assist the cultivators to combat the scarcity conditions arising from lack of rains. A sum of Rs 7,903/- was placed under deposit by debit to this head to be utilized during the year 1940-41. Taccavi advances amounting to Rs 28,436/- were cleared, thus leaving a balance of Rs 2,45,354/-.

Advances amounting to Rs 20,000/- were granted
 House Building during the year. Recoveries during the year
 Advances amounted to Rs. 3,427/-. The opening balance of Rs 2,000/- was thus increased to Rs 18,573/-, at the close of the year.

The year opened with a balance of Rs 31,050. Fresh
 Departmental advances amounting to Rs 94,918 were
 Advances granted during the year. Advances amounting to Rs 97,490 were cleared, leaving a balance

of Rs. 28,478 only. The clearance of advances has been the cause of some trouble in the past and considerable amounts had to be written off. Special steps are now taken to ensure the speedy clearance of all advances.

Liabilities.

The balance under loans at the commencement of the year stood as follows: -

Loans

Government of India Loan	Rs 15,49,927
Navanagar State Loan	„ 15,00,000
	<hr/> 30,49,000

During the year fresh loans of Rs. 15,50,000 and Rs. 4,00,000 were negotiated with the Morvi and Jaipur States respectively. The former which was raised at 4% interest was utilized in repaying the Government of India Loans bearing interest @ $4\frac{3}{4}\%$, while the latter was necessitated on account of the fall in revenue and increased expenditure due to the scarcity of rains and the difficult conditions resulting therefrom. Thus the loan position at the close of the year was as follows:-

Nawanagar State Loan	Rs. 14,49,354
Morvi State Loan	15,07,516
Jaipur State Loan	<hr/> 4,00,000
	33,56,870

The ' Pathshala Fund ' finances the Sanskrit Institutions in the State and bears interest at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$. Its opening and closing balances amounted to Rs. 1,00,000/-.

The " Baijilal's Marriage fund " was created in

Baijilal's marriage fund 1937-38 in order to make provision for money which will be required at the time of Shri Baijilal's marriage. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 17,521/-. A sum of Rs. 10,000/- was placed at its credit during the year. With the addition of interest, the balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 28,298/-. The amount is being utilized in the meantime in granting well secured loans to sardars of the State. The balance of loans granted from the fund by the close of the year had amounted to Rs. 23,270/-.

Departmental Deposits The balance under departmental non-interest bearing deposits at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 5,46,705. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,32,916/- was placed under deposit as follows:-

Income from plots sold	
in connection with the	
town planning scheme.	Rs. 65,469
Unexpended grant for	
Security relief works.	" 67,447
Total	1,32,916

10. The following statement sums up the financial position of the State at the end of the year under review as compared to that at the end of the previous year:-

Particulars	1937-38	1936-37
Assets.		
Cash balance	4,72,517	4,64,027
Other assets	1,29,878	2,15,262
Total Assets	6,02,395	6,79,289

Particulars	1938-39	1939-40
<u>Liabilities.</u>		
Loans	30,49,927	33,56,870
Other liabilities	<u>11,26,496</u>	<u>11,81,944</u>
	41,76,423	45,38,814

About Rs. 50,000/- of the assets may not be realised. Another Rs. 50,000/- will be adjusted on receipt of detailed accounts. The total realisable assets at the end of the year thus amounted to about Rs. 8,00,000/- against liabilities (other than loans) amounting to about Rs. 11,82,000/-. The State had thus a net liability of about 4 lacs, excluding liabilities on account of loans.

11. Revised leave rules were sanctioned during the year. The following rules are under the consideration of His Highness' Government and are expected to be sanctioned shortly:—

1. Rules for the grant of acting allowances.
2. Schedule of Powers.
3. Revised Pension Rules.

12. Audit inspections had to be discontinued during the year as no officer was available for the work. The Deputy Accountant General, who was in-charge of inspection, was placed on special duty in connection with the revision of rules in January, 1939 and remained on that duty till his reversion to British India, in June 1939. The vacancy could not be filled till the end of the financial year. An officer has since been appointed with effect from 1st April, 1940 and inspections will be taken in hand in the new year.

13. Since the introduction of time scales of salaries for the clerical establishment during the previous year, the question of introducing time scales for other establishments or of suitably revising them where they existed, had been under the consideration of His Highness' Government. New time scales of pay were consequently brought into force during the year for the following establishments:-

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Time Scale | |
| 1. Medical Department | Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Compounders, Dressers, Male Nurses and Midwives, Vaccinators and Female Nurses. |
| 2. Zenana Hospital | Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Matrons, Charge Nurses and Charge Compounders, Staff Nurses, Midwives and Assistant Compounders, Assistant Nurses and Drs. |
| 3. Veterinary Deptt. | Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Veterinary Compounders, and Veterinary Dressers. |
| 4. Education. | Inspectors and Teachers. |
| 5. P. W. D. | Overseers Sub-Overseers, Mistries, Head Computer, Assistant Computer, Head Draftsman, Assistant Draftsman, and Tracers and Naib-Hakim Labour Corps. Meter Inspector. |
| 6. Customs. | Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Nakedars. |
| 7. Co-operation | Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. |
| 8. Police. | Sub-Inspectors. |
| 9. Forest | Rangers and Foresters. |
| 10. Panchna and Musfi. | } Inspectors. |
| 11. Baghat | |
| 12. Jagir | |
| 13. Agriculture | Field Demonstrators and Overseers. |
| 14. Jail. | Assistant Jailer. |
| 15. Mines. | Gridwars. |
| 16. Akhet. | Nigra. |
| 17. Municipal Board. | Sanitary Inspectors. |

II TREASURY

Minister in-charge

Judicial Minister *Sardar Lehna Singh* 1- 4-39 to 30-9-39

Development Officer *K. Raghubir Singh* 1-10-39 to 31-3-40

Head of Department

Treasury Officer *L. Shivraj Behari Lal* 1- 4-39- to 31-3-40

14. Besides the Sadar Treasury at the Head quarters
Distribution of the State there are 10 Sub-treasuries in
the Districts in the charge of Nazims.

The work of the Sadar Treasury is divided into three
Branches as follows:—

(1) Cash Branch (2) Stamps Branch (3) Pensions Branch

15. The following are the various sources from which
Sources of revenue revenue is received in the Sadar Treasury:—

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) Land Revenue. | (7) Stamps. |
| (2) Forest. | (8) Jail, Police and Justice. |
| (3) Mines. | (9) Jagir. |
| (4) Salt. | (10) Electricity. |
| (5) Customs. | (11) Press. |
| (6) Exoise. | (12) Municipalities. |

Whereas other departments deposit their receipts in the Sadar Treasury throughout the year, the deposits of Land Revenue for the rabi and kharif harvests are first paid into the sub-treasuries and then remitted to the Sadar Treasury twice a year, viz. in the months of April and November respectively.

16. The opening balance of the Sadar Treasury for each month during the last five years is given below:—

No.	Months	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
		Opening balance	Opening balance	Opening balance	Opening balance	Opening balance
1	April	6,21,014	3,70,756	8,63,833	4,86,503	3,27,207
2	May	2,66,519	3,99,182	4,24,896	4,10,109	2,60,627
3	June	10,28,191	11,63,663	13,12,502	9,99,167	10,11,214
4	July	9,54,996	9,33,353	11,29,537	9,57,025	6,23,448
5	August	8,25,847	8,18,271	9,83,007	7,88,233	4,80,262
6	September	6,78,111	6,98,524	8,22,639	5,91,026	2,81,838
7	October	5,85,313	5,99,154	6,02,105	2,57,791	4,77,284
8	November	4,10,185	4,99,608	3,20,388	2,21,566	3,20,316
9	December	3,51,834	3,12,959	2,63,121	86,145	2,10,762
10	January	12,13,225	10,53,673	10,68,296	4,11,934	7,50,957
11	February	10,51,297	11,59,120	10,55,932	6,70,666	6,94,591
12	March	8,71,062	9,71,257	8,58,735	5,10,916	5,55,361

17. Before the advent of the twentieth century, the State had its own postal system, maintained its own post offices and used its own postage stamps. In 1902 the State entered into an agreement of postal unity with the Government of India as a result of which Government post offices were opened in various places in the State and a free annual supply of Rs. 1,800/- worth of service stamps was granted to the Darbar for their use. This supply was raised from time to time in accordance with the needs of the State and at present annual service stamps worth Rs. 20,000/- are supplied to the State by the Government of India as a free grant.

Service stamps to the value of Rs. 29,824/5/9 were issued to the various departments of the State during the year under report, as under:—

(a)	Departments under	Chief Minister.	Rs.	8,415/9/—
(b)	"	Home Minister	Rs.	3,815/3/6
(c)	"	Revenue Minister	Rs.	8,588/11/6
(d)	"	Army Minister	Rs.	3,948/—/—
(e)	"	Judicial Minister	Rs.	1,400/—/—
(f)	"	Private Secretary's Office	Rs.	2,800/—/—
(g)	Development Officer		Rs.	856/14/9
Total			Rs.	29,824/5/9

18. The last consignment of revenue stamps was printed in England in a bulk quantity of 3 lacs to the face value of Rs 18,750/— in the year 1938 at a cost of Rs. 411/2/— Receipt stamps to the value of Rs. 8,205/9/— were issued to the various Nizamats for sale during the year. The sales of revenue stamps during the year were as follows:—

Sale proceeds upto 31st March, 1940.	Rs 5,693/4/—
Commission allowed to licensed vendors.	Rs 234/11/—
Credited into Sadar Treasury.	Rs 5,408/9/—

19. The last consignment of judicial and non-judicial stamps was prepared in England in the year 1935 in bulk quantity to the face value of Rs. 21,78,500/— at a cost of Rs. 21,154/— Stamps to the value of Rs. 2,77,379/5/— were issued to the various Nizamats for sale during the year. The sales of these stamps during the year under report were as follows:—

Sale proceeds up to 31st March, 1940	Rs. 1,64,390/4/—
Commission allowed to licensed vendors	Rs. 4,567/3/6
Credited into Sadar Treasury	Rs. 1,59,823/—/6

20. The value of counterfeit coins received in remittances and cut and returned was Rs. 84 as
 Counterfeit coins against Rs. 141/— in the preceding year.

21. The number of State civil & military pensioners who received their pensions from the Treasury during the year was:—
 Civil and Military pensioners

(a) Civil pensioners	643
(b) Military pensioners	1220
(c) Civil allowance holders	24

22. The State Treasury remained open till 10 P. M. on Sunday the 31st March, 1940 the last
 Closing balance day of the financial year 1939-40, when the total cash balance of Rs. 4,00,688/-/5 was transferred to the Imperial Bank which had established a branch in Alwar by that date.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION

I RAJ RISHI COLLEGE

Minister In-charge

Home Minister... Thakur Sultan Singh 1.4. 39 to 31. 3. 40

Head of Department

Principal..... Lala Shanker Prasad 1.4.39 to 31. 3. 40

1. The Raj Rishi College was founded in 1930 and is located in the Biney Vilas Palace buildings. It imparts education up to the intermediate standard and consists of intermediate classes in arts and commerce and two high school classes i. e., IX and X. The college is affiliated to the Rajputana Board, is a centre for the high school examination and is recognized for the following examinations:—

Scope

- (i) Intermediate examination in Arts,
- (ii) Intermediate examination in Commerce,
- (iii) High School examination,

2. At the beginning of the session 1939-40 the number of students admitted into the various classes of the College was 838. Some students left during the course of the session and the number at the end of the session was as follows:—

Class	Alvarians		Non-Alvarians	Total number on roll	Hindus	Mohammedans	Christians	Total	Scholarship holders	Free-ship holders	Half free-ship holders
	Agricul- turist	Non-Agricul- turists									
XII Arts	17	18	2	37	32	5	-	37	4	2	3
XII Com.	2	11	1	14	13	1	-	14	2	-	-
XI Arts	12	36	4	52	47	5	-	52	1	7	4
XI Com.	1	8	4	13	13	-	-	13	1	1	-
X A	4	26	2	32	32	-	-	32	1	5	2
X B	8	22	-	30	30	-	-	30	1	-	1
X C	5	15	1	21	18	3	-	21	2	2	-
X D	4	19	5	28	19	9	-	28	-	-	1
IX A	7	21	5	33	33	-	-	33	1	4	1
IX B	7	21	1	29	22	7	-	29	2	1	3
IX C	4	23	1	28	28	-	-	28	-	1	3
Total	71	220	26	317	287	30	-	317	15	22	18

3. Up to the end of the session 1937-38, education in all classes of the college was free. Tuition fees were introduced from the beginning of the

session 1938-39 and are charged at the following rates:-

IX Class	...	...	Rs. 1/8-	p. m.
X Class	...	...	Rs. 1/8-	p. m.
XI Class	...	...	Rs. 3/-	p. m.
XII Class	...	...	Rs. 3/-	p. m.

Students who are not subjects of the Alwar State as defined in the State Civil Service Regulations are charged at double the above rates.

Students taking up science or commerce are required to pay an extra fee of -/8/- per month in the IX and X classes and Re. 1/- p. m. in the XI and XII classes. Half fees in secondary and higher education are charged from agriculturist students, whose parents do not pay more than Rs. 200/- as land revenue.

One fourth of the tuition fees is charged from compartmental students. Compartmental candidates taking science or commerce (with steno-typing) are charged additional fees.

In addition to the monthly tuition fees the students are required to pay the following monthly subscriptions for extra-curricular activities of the college:—

	XI and XII class Students	IX and X class Students
For games	Rs. -/6/- p. m.	Rs. -/3/- p. m.
For library	Rs. -/4/- p. m.	Rs. -/2/- p. m.
For magazine	Rs. -/3/- p. m.	Rs. -/3/- p. m.
For social activities	Rs. -/2/- p. m.	Rs. -/2/- p. m.

An examination fee of Rs 2/- from the students of X and XII classes and of Rs 3/ from the students of IX and XI classes is charged at the beginning of each session to meet the expenses of the first and second terminal and annual examinations.

Exemption from tuition fees up to 10 per cent of the total on the roll are allowed to poor and deserving students who are subjects of the Alwar State.

4. The following scholarships & stipends were awarded during the year under report:-

No.	Scholarship	No. of Scholar- ships	Amount	Name of Scholarship holder
(MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS)			Rs. p. m.	
1	B. A. Final	one	12/-	Chandra Shokhar
2	B. A. Previous	one	12/-	Om Prakash Jain
3	B. Sc. Final	one	12/-	Krishna Behari
4	B. Sc. Previous	one	12/-	Madan Gopal
5	B. Com. Final	one	12/-	Ramji Lal Agrawal
6	B. Com. Previous	one	12/-	Ram Singh Gupta
7	2nd year Arts	one	8/-	Rup Kishore
8	1st Year Arts	one	7/-	Durga Prasad
9	2nd Year Com.	one	8/-	Gopal Sharan
10	1st Year Com.	one	7/-	Shiva Lal
11	2nd Year Science	one	8/-	Amar Nath Parachai
12	1st Year Science	one	8/-	Ramji Lal Gupta
13	X Class	one	5/-	Madho Prasad
14	X Class	one	5/-	Mohra Lal
15	X Class	one	5/-	Ram Krishna
16	X Class	one	5/-	Ram Chandra
17	IX Class	one	5/-	Kul Deep Singh
18	IX Class	one	5/-	Vijay Singh
(Merit Scholarships)				
19	2nd Year Arts	one	10/-	Abdul Ghafoor
20	2nd Year Arts	one	10/-	Jan Mahomed
21	X Class	one	8/-	Abdul Subhan
(Merit Scholarships)				
22	X Class	one	8/-	Durga Prasad
(Special Scholarships)				
23	2nd Year Com.	one	12/-	Kamta Prasad
24	2nd Year Arts	one	12/-	Ram Singh Yadava
Total		24	202/-	

5. There is one main hostel attached to the College which can accommodate 25 students and another building was also arranged during the year to take 12 additional students. The number of students in both hostels at the close of the year was 33. The rate of fees leviable from students occupying the hostel is:-

Hostels

(a) For Alwarians Rs. 2/-p. m.

(b) For Non-Alwarians Rs. 3/-p. m.

The old P. W. D. and Police Offices, which are situated near the College, will shortly be adapted for use as a hostel which will be large enough to accommodate some 50 boarders. Arrangements for light points and water supply are about to be completed and the new hostel will be brought into use at the beginning of the next session.

The behaviour and discipline of the boarders remained satisfactory throughout the year.

6. The improvement of the College playgrounds was taken up seriously during the year. The whole ground was dug up and levelled and arrangements were made for watering the major portions of it by installing a motor pump and laying down underground pipe lines. The students and masters themselves helped in digging and levelling the ground.

Games & Sports.

An additional playground in front of the College building was levelled and placed by His Highness' Government at the disposal of the College.

Teams from the College participated in all the tournaments held by the Alwar State Games and Sports Associa-

tion with the following results:-

<u>Tournaments.</u>	<u>Results.</u>
1. Hot weather Hockey	Runners up.
2. Hot weather Foot-ball *	Winners.
3. Volley Ball	Runners up.
4. Pioneer Cup Cricket	Winners.
5. Foot-ball League	Winners.
6. Hockey League	Third position.

In the Rajputana Inter College Tournament held at Kotah in December 1939 the College teams did well. The Sports team won the Sports Cup and the Hockey team reached the final of the Hockey tournament.

The College was also represented in the Rajputana Olympic Meet held at Ajmer in January, 1940 and two events, the 100 metres and the 200 metres, were won by a College boy. He was selected to represent Rajputana at the All-India-Olympic Meet held at Bombay in February, 1940.

7. New books numbering 450 were added to the College Library & Reading Library during the year under report and Room the total number of books in the library is now 9372. The total number of books issued during the year was 9,397. The number of papers procured for the Reading Room was:-

Dailies.....	3
Weeklies.....	5
Monthlies.....	25
Quarterlies.....	2

Students continued to make good use of the Library and the Reading Room.

8. The results of the college in the examinations held by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior, in March-April 1939 were as follows:-

No. Examination.	Candidates	Passes	Percentage	Remarks
1. Intermediate Arts	36	21	58.33	Two failures - were placed in Compartment in Indian History.
2. Intermediate Commerce	22	15	68.18	
3. High School	118	72	61.3	Three failures were placed in Compartment in English and three got distinction in Mathematics.

9. The income and expenditure of the College under the principal heads were as follows:-

		<u>Income</u>	
		1938-39	1939-40
1	Tuition fees etc. Rs	6,281/4/-	6,100/5/-
2	Fines & other misc. receipts ..	239/15/3	171/13/-
3	Hostel rent & electric charges ..	773 1/2/-	626/8/-
Total		<u>7,348/3/3</u>	<u>6,898/10/3</u>

Expenditure

		1938-39	1939-40
1	Pay of the staff	Rs. 37,669/12/6	38,220/15/3
2	Allowances, Honoraria etc, „	636/11/3	386/14/9
3	Supplies & Services ... „	4,670/13/9	4085/-/6
4	Scholarship- & Stipends „	2,425/13/6	2472/-/-
5	Hostel „	1,504/10/-	1595/13/-9
6	Prizes & Drama „	347/-/9	391/7/9
7	Contingencies „	599/15/3	1194/4/3
	Total „	47,851/13/-	48,645/8/3

10. The College has four Scout troops and one Rover Crew. The College Scouts won most of the competitions held in the Alwar State Scouts Rally and Camp held on December, 1939.

11. The College staged a Drama " Bhakta Tulsidas " very successfully. It was much appreciated and His Highness was pleased to award Rs. 200/- to the College Dramatic Society and a gold medal to the Chief Actor.

II. SECONDARY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION

Minister In-charge

Home Minister ... *Thakur Sultan Singh* 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

Head of Department

Director ... *Rai Sahib Pt. K. K. Nanavati M. A.* 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

10. The State is divided into four circles for purposes of Secondary and Primary Education and there is one Inspector of Schools for each circle. During the year one Inspector was sent to the High School, Rajgarh, to work in the place of a teacher who had been sent out for training, and the schools were redistributed among the three remaining Inspectors, so that the average number of schools under each Inspector came to 62.

11. 185 Schools were maintained by the State at the close of the year 1939-40 as against 187 at the close of the year 1938-39, as shown

below:—

Nizamat	Schools							Total	Remarks
	High School	A. V. M. School	V. M. S.	Primary School	Normal School	Sanskrit College	Pathshala		
Alwar	...	2	2	20	...	1	...	25	
Rajgarh	1	...	2	13	...	1	...	17	
Tijara	1	...	1	17	...	...	...	19	
Ramgarh	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	11	
Lachhmangarh	...	...	3	22	...	...	...	25	
Thanayghazi	...	...	2	13	1	...	...	16	
Bansar	...	...	2	14	...	1	...	17	
Behror	...	...	3	13	...	1	...	17	
Mandawar	...	...	3	18	...	...	...	21	
Kishangarh	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	16	
Total	2	3	22	152	1	4	...	184	

12 The following tables show the number of boys receiving education in the State and aided institutions.

The decline in the number of boys in the Primary School was probably due to the scarcity conditions pre-

prevailing in the State which caused a number of the poorer families to migrate to more favoured parts of the country.

Secondary Schools

Institutions	No. of schools		Hindus		Muslims		Others		Total	
	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39
Sanskrit College	1	1	145	136	...	...	...	...	145	136
High Schools	2	2	665	399	171	108	..	...	836	507
A. V. M. Schools	3	4	801	1035	140	164	18	...	959	1199
do (Aided)	1	...	236	...	9	...	...	..	245	...
V. M. Schools	22	19	3196	2341	464	351	...	...	3660	2692
do (Aided)	1	3	15	359	86	92	..	...	101	451
Total	30	29	5058	4270	870	415	18	...	5946	4985

Primary Schools

Institutions	No. of Schools		Hindus		Muslims		Total	
	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39
State Schools	152	155	5891	6245	1367	1543	7258	7788
Aided Schools	10	9	457	552	124	105	581	657
Sanskrit Path-shālas	3	5	82	104	...	...	82	104
Total	165	169	6430	6901	1491	1648	7921	8549

Four primary schools were raised to the Middle standard by the opening of class V in each. The Vernacular Middle School at Gandura was reduced to the Primary standard as the number of boys in the Middle classes

had seriously decreased. The A. V. Schools in the capital were reorganised. The Model and A. V. Middle Schools were amalgamated in July 1939 to form one Central Middle School and the fifth and sixth classes of the Lower Middle School were also added to this institution. Three primary schools were opened in different localities in the City. This arrangement however did not prove to be satisfactory, and all the schools were finally reshuffled to form two A. V. Middle Schools and two primary schools. Sanction has since been obtained to raise the standard of one of the primary schools to that of a Vernacular Middle School in July, 1940, and this school will then be renamed the "Central Vernacular Middle School." The two A. V. Middle Schools have been named the "Yashwant A. V. Middle School" and the "Harvey A. V. Middle School."

13. Sanction was obtained in the course of the previous year for the admission of girls in the village schools and the result has been a very satisfactory response, especially in the primary schools. The figures below which are included in the above statement, show the progress that is being made in respect of the education of the more backward classes and the admission of girls in to village schools.

Schools	Hadjys		Agriculturists			Girls	
	1939-40	1938-39	Males		Non-Males	1939-40	1938-39
			1939-40	1938-39			
Secondary	123	124	159	211	1612	1463	1344
Primary	672	516	516	651	3113	2251	2107
Total	795	640	675	862	4725	3714	3451

14. There were the following 12 aided schools in the State at the close of the year:—
Aided Schools

(a)	At Alwar	...	4	Primary Schools.
(b)	Rajgarh	.....	1	" School.
(c)	In the Tijara Nizamat	.....	2	" Schools.
(d)	In the Lachhmangarh Niz.	...	1	" School.
(e)	In the Behror Nizamat	...	2	" Schools
				1 A. V. M. School.
(f)	In the Mandawar Nizamat	...	1	V. M. School.

The aided A. V. Middle School in the Behror Nizamat was at Barrod, and was a prosperous institution created and maintained by the generosity of one of the inhabitants of Barrod, Lala Rur Mal. This philanthropist, in order that the school might be maintained permanently made a most generous offer of Rs 85,000 as a permanent endowment provided the State was willing to take over the school and convert it into a high school. His Highness was pleased to accept the offer and the school is now a State institution and from July, 1940 will be maintained as a permanent high school.

15. Grants-in-aid are made to private recognised schools in accordance with certain fixed rules.
Grant-in-aid

A special grant of Rs 100/- per mensem was sanctioned for the middle school at Barrod in addition to two State teachers being deputed to work in that school. A sum of Rs 25/- p. m. was sanctioned for the middle school at Silgaon.

A sum of Re. 3,012/- was spent altogether on this account during the year.

16. Inspection visits were paid to the schools by the different officers as follows:—

Inspection of
Schools

<u>Officer</u>	<u>1936-37</u>	<u>1938-39</u>
Director	154	125
Assistant Director	150	101
Inspectors	532	707
Total	836	933

The smaller number of inspections in the year under report was due to the fact that for the greater part of the year only three Inspectors were working instead of the usual four.

17. The total population of the State in round figures according to the census of 1931, was 7,50,000. The percentage of male population receiving education in recognized schools was 3.66 in 1939-40 against 3.6 in the preceding year.

18. A Sanskrit College was founded in 1935 and is located in the Alwar City. The number of students has continued to increase, the enrolment including the School classes on 31.3.40, being 145 as compared with 136 on 31.3.39.

Two of the five Sanskrit Pathshalas in the Districts, were abolished in the course of the year as they did not attract a sufficient number of students. The Sanskrit College Board which exercised executive authority over the district Sanskrit institutions was abolished and all the institutions were placed directly under the control of the Director. These institutions are maintained by

interest derived from the Pathshala Fund which amounts to a lakh of rupees, and by a grant-in-aid from the education department of Rs. 1,560 P. A. The income and expenditure for all these institutions during the year were Rs. 9,827 and Rs. 9,537 respectively.

19. These indigenous private schools, where instruction of the most elementary type is imparted, exist in every part of the State, urban as well as rural. In rural areas they are generally found in places which are more than two or three miles away from villages in which there are State schools. The teachers are paid small fees, generally in cash but sometimes even in kind. They are mostly old fashioned Pandits and Maulvis possessing ordinary qualifications and their method of teaching is antiquated. In the year under report, there were 64 such schools with an enrolment of 1707. Of these, 52 were Pathshalas and 12 were Maktabas.

20. The following scholarships and stipends were granted during the year under report:—

No. of Scholarships.	Nature of Scholarships.	Total value in Rupees
22	Merit scholarships in A. V. Schools	1028
60	Merit scholarships in rural Vernacular Schools	1979
67	Stipends to Rajput students	3350
18	Stipends to Merit students	701
31	Stipends to Backward class students	826
4	Stipends to Harijan students	240
1	Stipend to an individual student	500
5	Stipends to Tarimi Sardars' sons	524
205		7160

21. Books and slates are given free in primary schools to sons of agriculturists and Harijans and to girls who attend boys' schools. A sum of Rs. 2,885/- was spent during the year on this account.

Tuition fees are charged from students of the upper middle and high school classes at the following rates:—

Class	School Fee	Extra for sciences	Games Fee
VII-VIII	-/12/- p. m.	-/1/- p. m.	1/-/- p. a.
IX—X	1/8/- p. m.	-/8/- p. m.	2/7/- p. a.

Concessions of full or half fee-ships are given, to the extent of 10% of the school strength, to poor students. Boys not belonging to Alwar have to pay school fees at double the usual rate.

An examination fee ranging from 4 annas to a rupee per examination is levied from students in the different classes of A. V. Schools to meet the expenses of their terminal and annual examinations.

In the vernacular middle schools in the districts, a monthly fee of 8 annas is charged from boys who take up English as an optional subject.

Sons of genuine agriculturists pay tuition fees at half rates.

22. The Rajput Boarding House in Alwar, which is maintained by the State, had 76 inmates on 31. 3. 40. All Rajput stipend holders have to live in the boarding house. There were 60 students in the State boarding house at Tijara. Most of these boys were Meos or Abirs, both agricultural classes.

There is a boarding house maintained by the State attached to the Normal School. Twenty pupil teachers lived in it in the course of the year.

Some aid was also given to boarding houses at Rajgarh and Kherli. The number of inmates in these boarding houses on 31. 3. 40 was 61 & 25 respectively. Besides these, there are other boarding houses attached to the schools at Lachhmangarh, Karnikot, Tapukara, Narainpur, Pratapgarh and Barrod but these do not receive any aid from the State, though they undoubtedly fulfil a useful purpose

The Brahman, Bhargava and Jain communities maintain boarding houses in the Capital for boys of their own communities.

All these boarding houses, except the Bhargava Boarding House and those at Rajgarh and Barrod were lodged in the past in rented buildings where living conditions were anything but satisfactory. Proper buildings for boarding houses began to spring up however in the course of the year under report. His Highness' Government was pleased to allot the old Shikar Khana Building to the Rajput community and with funds collected by the management it has now been turned into a very suitable building for the Rajput Boarding House. A nearby plot was also granted to the Charan community by His Highness on the occasion of the birth of the second Maharaj Kumar and a good and suitable building has been erected for use as a Charan Boarding House. The Brahman and Meo communities are raising subscriptions to erect similar buildings for boys of their respective communities and the State may also be able to grant plots of land to these communities if sufficient funds are collected.

23. The various examinations held in the State are conducted, *i. e.* the papers are set, answer books examined and the results declared,

Examination &
results

by the authorities stated below:-

<u>Name of Examination,</u>	<u>Conducting Authority,</u>
1. High School	Board of High School & Inter, Ajmer
2. English Middle	Education Department, Alwar,
3. Normal School	" " "
4. Vernacular Final	" " "
5. Advanced Hindi & Urdu	" " "
6. Acharya	Sanskrit College, Jaipur
7. Shastri	" " "
8. Upadhyaya	" " "
9. Mathiyana	Govt. Sanskrit College, Benares
10. Prasthan	" " "
11. Hindi Mathiyana	Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad
12. Prasthan	" " "

The following table gives the results of public examinations at which boys appeared from the various educational institutions of the State. These examinations were held in 1929.

Name of Examination	No. of candidates		No. of passes	
	1930-40	1938-39	1930-40	1938-39
High School	38	25	28	18
English Middle	198	133	126	86
Vernacular Final	196	125	90	60
Advanced	3	11	2	7
Acharya	2	1	1	...
do Pratham Khand	1	...	1	...
Shastri	3	1	3	1
do Pratham Khand	2	...	1	...
Upadhyaya	4	2	1	1
do Pratham Khand	5	...	2	...
Prathma	20	3	9	2
Madhyama	4	...	3	...
do Pratham Khand	5	...	2	...
do Dvitiya Khand	1	...	1	...
Hindi Prathma	1	...	1	...
do Madhyama	2	...	1	...
Normal School	18	19	17	19

24. The teachers were distributed in the various institutions as follows:-

No.	Districts	No. of teachers in			Sanskrit, Sinh. & College	Total	Trained	Graduate
		High School	Middle School	Primary School				
1	Alwar	...	54	11	5	93	32	2
2	Rajgarh	26	6	16	1	49	24	5
3	Tijara	20	5	22	...	47	9	1
4	Ramgarh	...	19	12	...	31	14	1
5	Lachhmangarh	...	20	27	...	47	5	...
6	Thanaighazi	...	13	13	...	26	9	...
7	Bansur	...	15	17	1	33	5	...
8	Behror	...	21	15	1	37	12	...
9	Mandawar	...	17	24	...	41	12	...
10	Kishangarh	...	15	17	...	32	16	...
Total		46	185	200	11	442	142	17

25. The Department maintained one Normal School Teachers in which 20 teachers are trained every Trainee year. During the year under report 20 teachers were trained for appointments in primary schools. The school was moved from Alwar to Thanaighazi as rural surroundings were thought to be more suitable for training teachers for rural schools.

Two graduate teachers were sent out for training to the Benares Hindu University. Both of them passed their final examination.

26. Scouting continued to flourish in the secondary schools, but little headway has been made as yet in the primary schools. The new Organising Secretary appointed in 1939 has done much good work and there were 23 troops and 50 packs with a total strength of 486 Scouts and 848 Cubs, respectively at the close of the year. There was also one crew of 20 Rovers in the Normal School. Scouts rendered service at Melas and Cattle Fairs and helped the authorities in making arrangements at prize givings etc.

A grand rally of the scouts of the whole State was held in Alwar in December, 1939. More than 300 scouts camped in the extensive grounds of Mangal Vihar and the gathering proved a great success.

27. Books for general reading were supplied to some of the more important primary schools as well as to all the secondary schools. Nine new village school libraries were opened in the course of the year from the amounts which, under the conditions for opening primary schools, the villagers have to deposit. The village School-master is in charge of the library in the village.

The annual grant sanctioned for the small public library at the village of Agar was continued and grants of Rs. 25/- each were made to libraries at Bahadurpur and Kherli.

28. An attempt was made during the year to introduce the teaching of handicrafts in certain village schools. The weaving of newar, durries, matting etc was started and some progress was made although the outturn was not very encouraging.

Lala Rurmal of Barrod made an offer of Rs. 5000/- to start the teaching of crafts such as weaving, tailoring and carpentry, and a more advanced and ambitious scheme was under preparation in this connection at the close of the year.

The circulating library in the Behror Nizamath still showed a tendency to become static, but a mahajan of Ghilot offered to give Rs. 20/- p. m. to assist it to move about more frequently.

29. Seventeen school buildings were repaired during the year by the department, besides a few others by the P. W. D. Two rooms were added to the new school building at Pratapgarh.

The old Workshops and Town Hall buildings in Alwar were repaired and alterations made in them to accommodate the Harvey Middle and Primary Schools.

The Vernacular Middle School building at Mandhan was completed in November 1939, and its opening ceremony was performed by His Highness the Maharaja in December.

A philanthropic Seth of Nimuchana is constructing a school building in that village which is nearing completion.

The construction of the school buildings at Ghilot, Shahapur and Bhupseda was completed in the course of the year. All these buildings owe their erection to the generosity of individual donors.

A grant of Rs 400/- was made to the people of Agar in the Thanaghazi Nizamath to complete the school building which they had commenced to erect from local subscriptions. The building is now ready for use.

The people of Kishori and Basai Jogian in the Thanaghazi Nizamat collected subscriptions from among themselves and began the construction of schools in the course of the year.

A school building was constructed by the people of Duhar with State help during the year.

The buildings at Khor Basi, Nizamat Behror, Buteri Nizamat Bansur, and Rasgan, Nizamat Mandawar, which were being constructed by the people with State help could not be completed on account of the acute famine conditions prevailing at these places.

A number of rooms are under construction at Karnikot. Monetary aid to the extent of Rs. 3000/- has been given by the State for this building. The rooms will be completed by the beginning of the next school session.

A Mahajan of Gunti, in the Behror Nizamat has offered to erect a school building at a cost of three to four thousand rupees if suitable land is made available.

Rai Bahadur L. Tej Ram, a retired Executive Engineer of the Punjab has offered Rs. 1000/- to help in the construction of a new school building at Shahbad in the Tijara Nizamat.

Promises have been received from the people of a number of other villages- Hingwahera, Dantia, Dharmrer Harsana, Gandrala etc. to raise subscriptions if the State can extend a helping hand in the construction of suitable buildings for schools.

The Department has been endeavouring to bring home to the people that they must pay something towards the education of their children. The attempt to persuade local people to help in the construction of pucca schools is a further step towards reminding them of their educational responsibilities. The response of the people in this direction has been very encouraging; the number of new buildings has risen beyond all expectations.

30. At the instance of the Education Department a number of village teachers took up the work of teaching illiterate adults how to read and write by the method adopted by the well known Dr. Laubach. An illiterate adult can be taught the elements of reading and writing in three or four weeks. 2023 adults availed themselves of this opportunity of learning to read and write.

Magic Lantern lectures proved useful in attracting village people to meetings that were held by the Director and Inspectors to explain the advantages of literacy.

31. The actual expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 1,50,324. Out of the budgetted total of Rs. 1,57,300 Rs. 5,85.45 were spent on primary schools, Rs. 7,57.19 on secondary schools and Rs. 1,60.59 on the Directorate and Inspectorate. Details of the income and expenditure are given below:—

		Income			
Education				Sanskrit College	
	1936-37	1937-38		1936-37	1937-38
Tuition fee	1,190	1,675	Contribution by temples	5,567	5,517
Fines	141	181	Interest on Reserve Fund	2,500	2,350
Sale of condemned articles	70	227	Aid from Pannya Dept.	200	200
Magical Hoga	122	—			
Miscellaneous	81	137	Education	1,550	1,565
	<u>1,534</u>	<u>2,220</u>		<u>9,817</u>	<u>9,732</u>

Expenditure.

No.	Heads	S. P. Education		Sanskrit College	
		1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39
1	Pay of Officers	12710	13,365	1310	948
2	Pay of establishment	95593	87,499	4971	5,055
3	T. A.	3156	2,516	53	28
4	Supplies and services...	...	...	..	...
	(a) Purchase of books & slates for free distribution	2643	2,885	...	...
	(b) Library	2418	2,052	268	...
	(c) Furniture	2919	3040	155	244
	(d) Games Material	1560	1640	32	65
	(e) Tournaments	458	354	...	...
	(f) Upkeep of playgrounds	524	290	...	...
	(g) Other items	1517	1349	94	...
5	Contingencies	9038	8470	753	136
6	Aid, donation etc,	7428	6832	...	630
7	Stipends scholarships	9160	7080	1921	2211
		1,50,324	1,38,272	9,537	9346

[New Time-Scales for teachers, with allowances to Head masters and Inspectors were introduced towards the close of the year. It is hoped that the better pay and prospects now given to the Educational Staff will result in an increase of contentment and efficiency.]

III. FEMALE EDUCATION

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister.....Major C.W.L. Harvey.....1. 4. 39 to 31. 3. 40

Head of Department

Directress...Miss P.K. Jhanda Singh.....1. 4. 39 to 31.3.40

32. There was practically no female education in the State before 1933 when this Department was opened. Nineteen Girls' Schools have been started since then, one of which at

Malakhera, was opened during the year under report. The Department follows the syllabus of the Punjab Education Department. Besides the literary education imparted in the Schools, Cooking, Laundry, Hygiene and Physiology are taught and instruction is also given in the minor arts and crafts of every day use in an average Indian home such as the weaving of Niwar, Nalas, Durries, Coarse rugs, Knitting, Sewing, Embroidery and Chob work etc.

33. Of the 19 Schools in the State, 16 are in the District and 3 are in the Alwar town. 12 of these are Primary Schools, 6 are Lower Middle Schools and 1 is an A. V. Middle School as shown below:—

Naamat	Town	No. of A. V. Middle Schools	No. of Lower Middle Schools	No. of Primary Schools	No. of Teachers
Alwar	Alwar	1	2	...	21
	Malakhera	...	...	1	1
Rajgarh	Rajgarh	...	1	...	5
Tijara	Tijara	...	...	2	4
Lachhmanagarh	Lachhmanagarh	...	...	1	1
"	Kathumar	...	...	1	1
"	Klerli	...	...	1	1
"	Baroda Moa	...	...	1	1
Behror	Behror	...	...	1	2
Thana ghazi	Thana ghazi	...	1	...	3
"	Pratapgarh	...	...	1	1
Ramgarh	Ramgarh	...	1	...	1
"	Gandigarh	...	...	1	1
"	Mubarakpur	...	...	1	1
Barwar	Barwar	...	...	1	1
Rasoolgarh	Rasool	...	1	...	1
	Total	1	6	12	45

34. The total number of scholars on the rolls of the Schools at the end of the year under report was 1628 as compared with 1375

at the close of the last year, as shown below:—

Grade of Schools	No. of Schools		Hindus		Muslims		Other communities		Total	
	38-39	39-40	38-39	39-40	38-39	39-40	38-39	39-40	38-39	39-40
A. V. Middle School, Verna- nular	1	1	211	195	10	8	14	26	235	229
Lower Middle Schools.	5	6	430	493	161	157	1	3	592	653
Primary Schools	12	12	536	612	8	89	1	15	545	716
Total	18	19	1180	1330	179	254	16	44	1375	1628

35. Education up to the Upper Primary standard is free in all the Schools, with free distribution of books and sewing material etc., except in the A. V. Middle School in Alwar City where the girls come from comparatively better homes and pay for their own books and material for needle work. Slates, takhties, and other articles of stationery are also given free of charge to the girls in the various schools of the State. Two State buses were utilized in the past to convey girls to the Schools in the capital. From January 1940 this number has been reduced to one. A nominal fee is charged for the use of the school bus from those girls whose parents can afford to pay for this facility.

36. Qualified and competent local teachers are hard to find from among the women of the State and it is only by giving stipends of Rs 5/- per mensem each during the period of their training in the Hindi Lower Middle School, that suitable local women can be induced to receive even primary education. 5 local mistresses have now been prepared and given charge of schools in the districts, and four or five other local women are being given stipends and taught in

the State schools. It is hoped that in due course, they will also be suitable for appointment as mistresses.

The following statement shows the distribution of teachers in all the schools of the State.

Schools	Number of Teachers					
	Untrained		Trained		Total	
	38-39	39-40	38-39	39-40	38-39	39-40
A. V. Middle School	—	3	11	8	11	11
Lower Middle Schools	8	10	12	13	20	23
Primary Schools	12	11	2	4	14	15
Total	20	24	25	25	45	49

37. As in the previous year, seven girls were again sent up for the Anglo Vernacular Middle Standard Examination for Indian girls and all passed. There has not been a single failure for the last four years since girls were sent up for this examination, which reflects much credit on the teaching staff.

38. There is very little income in the Female Education Department except the small amount realised as lorry fee from parents of the girls. The lorry fees received during the year under report amounted to Rs. 278/- as against Rs. 224/- received in the previous year which, with a further income of Rs. 69.5/- from miscellaneous receipts, brought the total income to Rs. 347/8/- at the end of the year.

The total expenditure of the department for the year under report was Rs. 41,076/11/9 as shown below:-

1. Establishment.	Rs. as. ps.
(a) Directress.	3,750/-
(b) Teaching & clerical staff.	25,107/10/3
(c) Menial Staff	3,829/12/6
(d) Leave & Pension contribution	1,073/7/-
	<u>33,760/13/9</u>
2. Allowances etc.	
(a) Conveyance allowance	510/-
(b) Travelling allowance	417/11/3
(c) Acting allowance	22/12/3
	<u>950/7/6</u>
3. Supplies & Services	
(a) House rent	704/12/9
(b) Furniture	498/7/6
(c) Domestic Science	99/13/3
(d) Needle work material	499/7/6
(e) Maps & Charts etc.	149/14/3
(f) Purchase of Text books	995/3/3
(g) Games & Sports	93/12/-
	<u>3,041/6/6</u>
4. Contingencies	
(a) Stationery for Schools	189/1/-
(b) Uniform	50/8/-
(c) Miscellaneous expenses	245/5/9
(d) Railway freight	6/-/-
(e) Weather Establishment	189/5/3
	<u>680/4/-</u>
5. Stipends & Scholarships	265/2/6
6. Ceremonies & Prizes	399/8/9
7. Maintenance of Lorry	1979/-/9
	<u>2,643/12/-</u>
Grand Total Rs.	<u>41,076/11/9</u>

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS

Minister In-charge

Chief Minister *Major C. W. L. Harvey* 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

Head of Department

State Engineer *Major A. G. Wheeler* 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

1. The Public Works Department is under the general supervision of the State Engineer. There are subordinate officers in charge of:—

Constitution

1. Roads
2. Buildings
3. Irrigation
4. Electricity
5. Telephones
6. Labour Corps

ROADS.

2. The total length of installed roads in the Alwar State is 157 miles out of which 145 miles are in the districts and 32 miles in the Alwar City and its environs.

At the end of 1939-40 the total length of tarred roads was $41\frac{1}{4}$ miles, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the districts and $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles in the city. The tarring programme increased considerably during the year.

✓ A sum of Rs 81,650—was spent on the district metalled roads out of which Rs 69,600/- were spent on remetalling, tarring and other improvements and Rs 12,050/- on the maintenance of road gangs and general upkeep.

✓ Mr. K. G. Mitchell C. I. E. Consulting Engineer to the Government of India (Roads) on his last inspection of the Alwar-Jaipur Road remarked that “ the condition of the road was very satisfactory ”

The following table gives details of the principal metalled roads treated during the year:—

No.	Name of Road	Total length in Alwar State		Treated during the year				Expenditure
				Metalled		Tarred		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Alwar-Delhi Road	23	2	5	4	7	4	21,409
2	Alwar-Jaipur Road	33	3	2	5	4	..	12,609
3	Alwar-Vijeynandir Road	6	4	1	2	2	..	12,767
4	Rajgarh-Tehla Road	16	..	2	..	..	..	3,413
5	Lalwarwaza Station Road	1	..	..	..	..	4	1,648
6	Manu Marg	1	7	..	..	..	4	3,150
7	Secretariat to Mannika Bar	1	..	..	6	..	6	4,571
8	Roads in Secretariat, Guest House & in front of Maharaj Station	1	..	1	..	1	..	5,220

A list of the principal metalled roads lying within the State is given below:-

<u>No.</u>	<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Length</u>	
		M.	F.
1.	Alwar City Environ Roads	31	5
2.	Alwar Jaipur Road	33	3
3.	Seriska-Mansarowar Road	14	1
4.	Rajgarh-Tehla Road	16	-
5.	Alwar-Delhi Road	23	2
6.	Alwar-Fort Road	5	7
7.	Pratapbund-Vijey Sagar Road	5	3
8.	Alwar-Vijeymandir Road	4	4

Note—Portions of roads mentioned at 1,2,5 and 8 have been tarred.

The total lengths of metalled branch roads diverging from the principal roads mentioned above are as follows:-

<u>No.</u>	<u>Diverging from</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
1	Alwar-Jaipur Road	19	8
2	Seriska-Mansarowar Road	6	5
3	Rajgarh-Tehla Road	4	6
4	Alwar-Delhi Road	1	4
5	Pratapbund-Vijeysagar Road	4	4

3. The policy of developing unmetalled roads as far as funds permitted continued to be followed. A number of new roads were constructed in areas which lacked communication. The total amount spent on the original construction of unmetalled or fair weather roads during the year amounted to Rs 91,000/-

The unmetalled roads of the State, which are 335

miles in length, were kept motorable during the dry seasons of the year at a cost of Rs. 11,100/- by engaging gangs or executing repairs through contract.

A list of important unmetalled roads (and their lengths) lying within the State are given below:-

No.	Name of road	Length	
		M.	F.
1.	Siliserh Sirawas Road	8	...
2.	Bara Malakhara Road	6	...
3.	Thanaghazi Pratapgarh Road	16	...
4.	Pratapgarh Ajabgarh Road	10	...
5.	Bara Baleta Road	6	4
6.	Ajabgarh Tehla Road	13	6
7.	Deeg Road	11	4
8.	Khairthal Tijara Road	17	...
9.	Alwar Kishangarh Road	22	...
10.	Mataur Kolan Road	9	...
11.	Tijara Ghasoli Road	13	...
12.	Lachhmangarh Ghat Road	12	...
13.	Rajgarh Burja Road	20	...
14.	Macheri Maujpur Road	12	2
15.	Govindgarh Lachhmangarh Road	11	4
16.	Ramgarh Govindgarh Road	13	...
17.	Govindgarh Baroda Meo Road	6	...
18.	Malakhara Lachhmangarh Road	16	...
19.	Kherli Kathumar Road	9	...
20.	Lachhmangarh Kathumar Road	15	...
21.	Lachhmangarh Kherli Road	16	...
22.	Alwar Bahadarpur Road	9	...
23.	Dehra Barrod Road	25	...
24.	Barrod Behror Road	5	4
25.	Sodawas Mandawar Road	9	...
Total		313	...

Note—The total length of smaller unmetalled roads which are less than 5 miles in length comes to 22 miles;

4. A sum of Rs 7,242/- was spent on the maintenance of road rollers and the purchase of new machinery. A new tar boiler and spraying machine was purchased during the year.

Improvement Measures

Traffic round-abouts were constructed at various main road crossings in the City, and are proving a success.

In addition to maintaining the road side trees in the City, transferred in the previous year from the Baghat Department, about 500 new trees were planted along the Alwar-Delhi road and 100 trees along the city roads.

5. Owing to the failure of rains during the last 3 years resulting in scarcity conditions, road relief works at an estimated cost of Rs 75,000/- were sanctioned during the year 1938-39. The net expenditure actually incurred during 1938-39 amounted to Rs 21,586/- while Rs 51,236/- was spent during the year under report, as shown below:—

Relief works

<u>No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1.	On Dehra-Barrod Road	31,705 .
2.	On Barrod-Behror Road	5,254 .
3.	On Barrod-Mandawar Road	18,900
4.	On Improving the Jindoli Ghati	14,846 .
5.	On Mandawar-Harsauli Road	<u>2,117</u>
		72,822

In addition to the above, due to the failure of rains in Tijara, Behror and Bansur, extra relief works were sanctioned in those Nizamats to the extent of Rs 75,000/-. The net expenditure incurred out of this allotment during the year amounted to

Rs 35,486/- as shown below:—

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of Road</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1.	Constructing a F. W. road from Tijara to Bhiwani <i>via</i> Tapookra	10,020/-
2.	Constructing a F. W. road from Behror to Mandhan <i>via</i> Gandala	4,865/-
3.	Extending the Khairthal-Mataur F. W. road to Bansur <i>via</i> Kolan Ghata, Hamirpur and Hazipur	20,601/-
	Total	35,486/-

The unspent balance will be carried over to the year 1940-41.

6. No important drainage project was taken up during the year. Petty repairs to drains and lanes in the City were carried out and the net expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.9,003/-

II. BUILDINGS

7. The total amount sanctioned for original works was Rs. 87,600/- and Rs. 34,200/- were provided in the budget for maintenance and repairs of buildings.

A list of the more important constructions and alterations made during the year is given below:—

1. Completion of the New Central Electric Power Station.
2. Conversion of the Old Moore Serai into the Central Veterinary Hospital.
3. Conversion of the Old City Palace, Khas Tavela into the Government Secretariat.
4. Conversion of the Southern Wing of the City-Palace into Ministerial Offices & H. H' Office.

5. Conversion of the Old Shikar Khana into the Rajput Boarding House.
6. Additions and alterations to State buildings adjacent to the City Palace to convert them into the High Court Jagir, Punnya, Nazul and other offices.
7. Conversion of the Daulat Khana buildings into premises for the Alwar Branch of the Imperial Bank of India.
8. Conversion of the old P. W. D. & Police Offices into the College Hostel.

8. A list of important Palaces and State Bungalows is given below:—

Palaces and
Bungalows

Palaces

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Vijey Mandir Palace | 4. Itarana Palace |
| 2. City Palace | 5. Seriska Palace |
| 3. Jey Ashram | 6. Jey Vilas Palace
(at Mt. Abu.) |

Bungalows.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Bhakt Niketan | 12. Janwasa |
| 2. Prem Kunj | 13. Swaroop Vilas |
| 3. Neeti Bhawan | 14. Narain Vilas |
| 4. Ganga Niwas | 15. Mayne House |
| 5. Paradise | 16. Tweedledum House |
| 6. Swagat Ashram | 17. Sajjan Vilas |
| 7. Guest House | 18. Indrasan |
| 8. Ranjit Bhawan | 19. Kuteer House |
| 9. Jagmohan Vas | 20. Vivek Asan |
| 10. Hans Ashram | 21. Nazar Bagichi |
| 11. Shakun Odi | 22. Barrod House
(at Barrod) |

III. IRRIGATION

9. Although agricultural irrigation is the concern of the Revenue Department, the P. W. D. constructs and maintains all the important bunds of the State. Similarly although garden irrigation in the City is regulated by the Baghat Department, the P. W. D. is in charge of the Siliserh canal which brings water from the Siliserh Lake.

10. The Saidpur Barka Bund which had breached was restored during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,523/-

Repairs and Restoration

In addition to the above work a sum of Rs 22,268- was spent on the maintenance and repairs of other bunds and canals in the State.

Contribution works amounting to Rs 8501/- were carried out, the most important work being the restoration of the Kararia Bund, belonging to the Burja estate.

11. Due to scarcity conditions prevailing in the Behror, Kishengarh and Tijara Nizamats, relief works on bunds to the extent of Rs 19,205 were undertaken during the year under report as follows:-

Relief works

1. Saren Khurd Bund (Tijara)	13,219
2. Rambas Bund „	737
3. Karwar Bund (Kishangarh)	4,589
4. Ghikaka culvert „	660
	<hr/> 19,205

12. There are 149 bunds in the State of which 110 are in good condition and 39 are in a breached condition. A list of important bunds

Number of bunds

with the cost of their original construction is given below:-

No.	Name of Bunds	Nizamat	Catchment area in sq. miles	Approximate cost
1	Jey Samand	Alwar	99.41	16,17,533
2	Mangalsar	Rajgarh	34.5	2,91,200
3	Jeysagar	Thanaghazi	63.0	2,50,000
4	Prem Ratnakar	Alwar	4.0	2,26,844
5	Mansarowar	Rajgarh	36.0	1,94,701
6	Harsora	Bansur	66.4	1,90,575
7	Hans sarowar	Alwar	31.3	1,86,647
8	Bara Weir	"	129.0	1,80,000
9	Vijey Sagar	"	19.9	1,14,452
10	Atarya	Ramgarh	93.0	1,10,000
11	Siliserh	Alwar	52.75	1,00,000
12	Training Bund	"	47.0	1,00,000
13	Saran Khurd	Tijara	14.0	1,00,000
14	Baleta	Alwar	10.0	50,000

IV. ELECTRICITY.

13. The charge of the Electrical Section of the P.W. Department, was held by a Sub-Divisional officer during the year under report.

14. The existing system of electric supply in the City is 440/220 volts 3 wire direct current. The new scheme to construct a Central Power Station, with A. C. generators was started during the year and it is likely to be completed by the end of September, 1940. It is thus expected that the ever

growing demand of the public will be met from October, 1940.

15. The rates of supply prevailing during the year are given below:-

Rates

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|--------------------------------------|
| (i) | Residential lighting
& fan installations | -/6/- | per unit. (1000 watts)- |
| (ii) | Municipal street lighting | -/4/6 | „ „ |
| (iii) | Cinema lighting, arc
& amplifier | -/4/- | „ „ |
| (iv) | Commercial & industrial
supply for motors up to
3 B H P | -/3/- | „ } unrestricted
hours of supply. |
| (v) | Domestic & agricultural
supply for pumping plants | -/2/- | „ } |

Eleven electric motor pumps were installed and supplied regularly with power during the year under review and power was also supplied to one of the two local cinemas.

16. The number of connections during the last three years were as follows.

Date	Private		State	
	Lighting and fan	Power	Lighting and fan	Power
31-3-38	308	1	61	1
31-3-39	344	2	68	6
31-3-40	380	3	118	11

Note. All important roads in the City are lit with electricity, and these lights are not included in this table.

The following new extensions were made during the year:-

Sagar (Lighting)

Hope Circus (Street lighting)

V. TELEPHONES

17. The State maintains a magneto single-wire, earth return telephone system which was not satisfactory. Endeavours were made to come to terms with the Government of India Post and Telegraph Department for them to maintain a telephone system in Alwar and supply a trunk connection. These proposals were about to materialise at the close of the year and five automatic Telephones were in use when the year closed.

18. 4 telephones were removed during the year under report which reduced the total number of telephones in use from 60 to 56.

VI. LABOUR CORPS

19. The Labour Corps was first organised in 1930. It has proved itself a very useful unit. Besides being available for work in connection with the P. W. D. they supply labour when occasion demands amongst others, to the Home Department, the Akhet Department for Shikar and to the Forest Department for fighting forest fires.

20. The strength of the Labour Corps at the close of each of the last two years was:—

	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>
Officers	2	2
Mates	9	7
Beldars	180	154

21. The actual cost of the maintenance of the Corps during the year under report, against a budgetted provision of Rs. 21,060/—, amounted to Rs. 20,622/—.

VII MISCELLANEOUS

22. The scheme for the improvement of the Alwar City continued to be developed as follows:-
 Town Improve-
 ment

- (a) Development of the area near the Lal Darwaza
- (b) Development of the area near Nagli village and along city roads.
- (c) Development of the area near Lal Diggi.

In the Lal Darwaza area, the proposal to extend the main road by demolishing the city rampart wall as also the compound wall of the public library was completed and a fine circular group of shops with a net work of good metalled roads has sprang up from the old ruins. This new shopping centre was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 3rd March, 1940 and named the " Hope Circus " in commemoration of the visit.

Altogether 76 plots were sold by auction in the city for building purposes in connection with the Town Improvement Scheme, and a sum of Rs. 1,39,983/- was realized from these sales, and credited to the Town Improvement Fund.

23. The expenditure incurred by the State on the Public Works Department during the last 2 years has been as follows:-
 Expenditure

No.	Particulars	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>
-----	-------------	----------------	----------------

1. Establishment charges

(a) Salaries (Super- vising staff,)	89,747	50,000
--	--------	--------

(b) Conveyance allowance	6,317	5,000
(o) Travelling allowance	7,396	5,561
(d) Contingencies	<u>2,616</u>	<u>2,951</u>
Total	1,06,076	63,512

2. Original Works

(a) Roads	1,584	3
(b) Buildings	43,814	82,328
(o) Irrigation	990	7,441
(d) Electric	8,135	9,888
Total	<u>54,523</u>	<u>99,660</u>

3. Repair Works

(a) Roads	1,04,000	84,742
(b) Buildings	31,576	28,660
(o) Irrigation	55,694	18,687
(d) Electric	20,330	33,222
(e) Labour Corps	...	18,166
Total	<u>2,11,600</u>	<u>1,83,477</u>

4. Miscellaneous

(a) Famine Relief	41,511	70,140
(b) Town Improvement	5,130	87,760
(o) Tools, Plant & Stock	1,646	3,240
Total	<u>48,287</u>	<u>1,61,140</u>

Grand Total	<u>4,20,486</u>	<u>3,44,617</u>
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5. Palace works by P. W. D.

(a) Buildings	11,000	18,629
(b) Electric	<u>21,585</u>	<u>21,350</u>
Total	32,585	39,979

6. Contribution Works	26,292/-	52,284/-
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CHAPTER VII

REVENUE

I. LAND REVENUE

Minister-in-charge

Revenue Minister R. S. Lala Ramlal Anand 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

Head of Department.

Collector Alwar Pt. Anand Narain Kaul 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

Collector Rajgarh (a) R. S. L. Madanlal 1-4-39 to 15-1-40

(b) *Kr. Khurshaid Ali Khan* 16-1-40 to 31-3-40

1. The distribution of the land revenue areas under
Foreword Mughal rule is not fully known but from
historical accounts it would seem that the
present area of the State was in those times included in
the Alwar, Tijara, Narnaul and Rewari Sirkars and Delhi
and Agra Subas of this portion of the Mughal Empire.

✓ The annual land revenue of this area, as pointed
out in the O'Dwyer settlement report, was at that time
some where between 12 and 14 lacs, that is, nearly half of
what it is at present. With the disruption of the
Mughal Empire, Akbar's land revenue system fell into
disregard, and land revenue was realized mostly in kind,
which system was in force at the time of the found-
ation of the State and survived until 1838, when
Maharao Raja Viney Singhji was ruling the State.

The collection of land revenue in kind proved to be a
matter of great difficulty and led to speculation, fraud
and extortion. The Muslim Diwans of the Maharao Raja

consequently introduced a system of periodical fixed revenue, realized on a contract system. This system continued till 1858 and although it was an improvement on the previous method of assessment, the oppression practised by the tehsil officials made people abandon their homes and caused more and more land to fall out of cultivation.

A summary settlement was, therefore, considered necessary by the Government of India under whose direct orders the State was at the time being administered. It was introduced by Captain Impey, the Political Agent, in February, 1859. The assessment of each village was based on calculation of the past 10 years, modified by other considerations such as local conditions, capacity to pay etc.

Within three years the success of the settlement became apparent and a further settlement which was to last for a definite period of 10 years was introduced by Capt. Impey in 1862. In assessing the villages the same principles as those adopted in the first summary settlement were followed but the assessment itself was raised by 20%.

A third summary settlement was carried out by Major Powlett in 1872 which lasted for a period of 4 years, according to which the assessment was further increased by 9%.

This was followed by the first regular settlement, again carried out by Major Powlett, when a new assessment with a 6% increase was introduced from the kharif of 1876. All khalsa lands were measured, lands were classified as chiknot, bhood etc; rents and rates were checked and khasras were completed. The results of the proceedings were entered in the village assessment papers. The assessment was sanctioned for a term of 16 years but actually continued for 24 years in consideration of the abnormal loss sustained by zamindars as a result of the famine of 1877-78 and of a succession of lean years.

Thereafter two more regular settlements occurred at intervals of about 20 years. The table below summarises the various settlements:—

No.	Settlement	Settlement Officer	Year of settlement	Amount	Increase	Rate per Bigha
1	Mughal settlement	Raja Todar Mal	1566	14,00,000/-		
2	3 yrs. summary settlement	Captain Impey	1859	14,65,615/-	5%	
3	10 yrs. summary settlement	Captain Impey	1862	17,53,425/-	20%	
4	4 yrs summary settlement	Major Powlett	1872	18,89,002/-	8%	
5	1st Regular settlement	Major Powlett	1876	20,11,128/-	6%	1/8/-
6	2nd Regular settlement	Mr. O'Dwyer	1900	22,73,486/-	9%	1/10/-
7	3rd Regular settlement	Pt.N.L. Tikkoo	1923	29,39,112/-	22.5%	2/2/1
8	Revision of assessment of 3rd Regular settlement	Mr. F. V. Wylie	1935	23,40,066/-		1/11/2

Note:- Some of the land included in the Mughal settlement was subsequently bestowed as Jagir or Muafi grants by successive rulers of the State. The total revenue of such grants is estimated, at present, at about four lacs.

2. At the beginning of this century the agricultural classes in the State were spread over 1457
 Agricultural tribes Khalsa villages as follows:—

No.	Tribes	Religion	Number of villages	Principal residential areas
1.	Rajputs	Hindu	214	Bansur, Mandawar, Thanaghazi, Behror and Laohhmangarh,
2	Brahmans	"	114	Rajgarh, Thanaghazi, Alwar, and Laohhmangarh.
3	Jats	"	120	Laohhmangarh, Kishengarh, Mandawar and Alwar.
4	Ahirs	"	181	Behror, Mandawar, Tijara, Kishengarh and Bansur.
5	Minas	"	104	Thanaghazi, Laohhmangarh, Rajgarh and Alwar.
6	Gujars	"	140	Bansur, Thanaghazi, Alwar and Tijara (Hilly tracts)
7	Miscellaneous	"	48	... ..
8	Rajputs (converted)	Moham- medan	15	Mandawar and Kishengarh.
9	Sayyads	"	6	Alwar and Kishengarh.
10	Khanzadas	"	30	Ramgarh, Kishengarh and Tijara.
11	Meos	"	480	Alwar, Ramgarh, Kishengarh, Tijara and Laohhmangarh.
12	Miscellaneous	"	5	
	Total		1,457	

Note:— The miscellaneous owners chiefly consist of Kayas-
 ths, Malis, Mahajans etc. They are found in
 villages all over the State.

3. The tenure rights of the agriculturists may best be described in the words of the second regular settlement report:—

Tenure Rights
(Biswedari)

“ These tribes have been settled on the land from times immemorial, long before the present State was founded. Their rights in the soil are not the creation of any formal grant by any ruler but the growth of long centuries of uninterrupted occupation sanctioned by prescription and immemorial usage. This status of zamindars has always been recognised in Alwar where the State, though asserting its own sovereign right as superior owner, has always admitted a subordinate proprietary or biswedari right in the village community and its component members, whereby each member or unit is entitled to occupy, and is protected in the occupation of, land in his possession as long as he cultivates it and pays the State demand. The right passes on to his children or heirs by the ordinary custom of succession, and can be alienated by sale, gift, or mortgage within certain limits. ”

Although the biswedari rights of zamindars in Khalsā villages were recognised by the State, in several cases of new Jagir and Muafi grants made since the year 1900, they had been extinguished. The rights have since been restored, and are being restored to the original biswedars, it being held, that the grantees are entitled to the assignment of land revenue assessment only but not to any rights in the land.

4. Besides the biswedars or owners there is another class of persons whose rights in the land are also recognised. They are the occupancy tenants. The general principle governing the recognition of these rights is that if a tenant has continuously occupied the land for 12 years and has paid a fixed rent,

Tenure rights
(Occupancy)

or rent at the owner's rate without entering into any written agreement (patta or kabuliyat) he is considered to have earned the right of permanent occupancy. ✓

5. Before 1933 the State was divided into 10 Nizamats each in charge of a Nazim without Constitution any Naib Nazim to assist him in the work of the Nizamats treasury or in the revenue work of the Nizamats, except in Alwar proper where there were 2 Naib Nazims.

The 10 Nazims and 2 Naib Nazims were subject to the control of the Revenue Commissioner who had one assistant called the Assistant Revenue Commissioner. The Revenue Commissioner and his Assistant were not responsible for law and order.

The revenue administration of the State was reorganised in 1933 when several reforms were introduced. The posts of the Revenue Commissioner and that of his Assistant were abolished. For criminal and revenue administration, the State was divided into 2 districts northern and southern, commonly known as the Alwar and Rajgarh districts. Each of these districts consists of 5 Nizamats and is in charge of a District Officer who is the chief executive officer of the district, and exercises the powers of a Collector on the revenue side and those of a District Magistrate on the criminal side. They are under the direct control of the Revenue Minister.

The Nazim is the chief executive officer in the Nizamats and is now assisted by a Naib Nazim. He is vested with the powers of Assistant Collector 1st grade on the revenue side and Magistrate 2nd class on the criminal side. Each of the Naib Nazims exercises the powers of Assistant Collector 2nd grade and is a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

The strength of the land revenue subordinate staff in each District is as follows:-

Name of District	Sadar Kanungo	Office Kanungos	Field Kanungos	Patwaris
Alwar District	1	5	14	173
Rajgarh „	1	5	14	167

6. The number of villages in each Nizamat is given in the following statement:-

District	No.	Nizamat	Khalsa Villages	Resumed Forest Villages	Jagir Villages	Muafi Villages	Istamarar Villages	Total Villages
Alwar	1	Alwar	149	19	54	22	1	245
	2	Kishangarh	153	2	5	6	..	166
	3	Tijara	201	3	..	3	1	208
	4	Mandawar	115	1	7	8	2	133
	5	Bohror	138	1	11	2	..	152
		Total	756	26	77	41	4	904
Rajgarh	1	Rajgarh	110	8	64	27	..	209
	2	Laohhmangarh	190	7	45	15	2	259
	3	Ramgarh	157	1	5	11	1	175
	4	Bansur	135	2	7	3	..	147
	5	Thanaghazi	118	17	12	11	..	158
		Total	710	35	133	67	3	948
Grand Total			1466	61	210	108	7	1852

7. The population and the cultivated and uncultivated area in bighas of each Nizamat are detailed in the following statement:-

District	No.	Nizamat.	Population.	Khalsa area	
				Cultivated	Uncultivated
Alwar	1	Alwar	1,41,321	1,48,228	1,15,319
	2	Kishangarh	60,522	1,43,073	66,502
	3	Tijara	66,278	1,66,333	86,806
	4	Mandawar	60,593	1,36,740	64,070
	5	Behror	73,791	1,58,876	65,689
		Total	4,02,505	7,53,250	3,98,386
Rajgarh	1	Rajgarh	77,737	64,514	1,62,017
	2	Laohhmangarh	99,140	2,28,157	86,599
	3	Ramgarh	61,212	1,38,140	64,916
	4	Thanaghazi	42,825	35,345	1,87,542
	5	Bansur	66,332	1,35,486	1,83,602
		Total	3,17,246	6,01,642	6,84,726
Grand Total			7,19,751	13,54,892	10,83,112

8. A reference to the rainfall statement in chapter I will show that the rainfall has been deficient in each of the last 3 years. The monsoon in 1939 was again poor and the Behror Nizamats again suffered severely. The Mandawar, Thanaghazi and Bansur Nizamats also suffered heavily and there was severe fodder shortage in all these Nizamats.

9. 20.7% of the cultivated area in the State is irrigated, mainly by wells. There are nearly 150 bunds in the State, mostly intended for irrigation. A few of them irrigate lands by canals, but canal irrigation in the State is comparatively negligible.

10. The total sown area for the year under report amounted to 13,08,322 bighas or 15% less than the preceding year of which about 34 per cent failed as explained by the following table:-

Particulars	Rabi 1939		Kharif 1939		Total	
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Food grains	204350	58943	56130	765717	260480	824660
Oil seeds	3125	66161	665	10759	3790	76920
Other crops	16392	447	12826	112807	29218	113254
Total area sown	223867	125551	69621	889283	293488	1014834
Area matured	214858	46072	62739	533123	277597	579195
Area failed	9009	79479	6882	356160	15891	435639

11. The shortage of rains in the four Nizamats of the State referred to above, and the outbreak of War in September, 1939, affected the market prices of agricultural produce. The following statement will show the average retail prices of the principal food stuffs:—

- (1) in the State area in Akbar's time,
 (2) in the State at the time of the three Regular Settlements in 1876, 1901 and 1923, and
 (3) in the State at each Nizamat during 1939-40

Period	Partioulars	Seers per rupee							
		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Bajra.	Jwar.	Moth.	Moong.	Maizo.
Akbar's time	Mughal Settlement (1566)	133	200	200	133	160	133	149	..
Regular Settlements	1st. Regular Settlement (1876)	22	30	28	27	32	30	28	8
	2nd. Regular Settlement (1901)	20	28	27	25	30	29	29	23
	3rd. Regular Settlement (1923)	15	19	19	18	19	14	13	14
During 1939-40	Alwar	11	14	10	12	13	11	8	13
	Kisnengarh	12	14	10	12	12	9	6	11
	Tijara	12	15	11	12	12	10	7	...
	Mandawar	12	15	11	12	13	10	6	11
	Behror	11	14	11	11	12	10	7	12
	Rajgarh	11	14	10	13	14	13	8	14
	Ramgarh	11	15	12	13	13	10	8	13
	Laohhmangarh	11	15	11	13	12	11	8	12
	Thanaghazi	11	14	10	12	13	9	7	13
	Bansur	11	12	12	11	12	7	7	10

12. The statement below shows in bighas the cultivated area in each Nizamat which became fallow during the year under report, and the fallow land reclaimed during the year as compared with last year:-

Nizamat	1938—39		1939—40	
	Area of fallow land	Area reclaimed	Area of fallow land	Area reclaimed
Alwar	32,543	385	8,658	2,739
Kishengarh	20,673	85	5,285	2,816
Tijara	25,215	1,167	4,721	4,017
Mandawar	20,894	—	23,191	2,562
Behror	8,184	3,394	17,539	1,041
Total	1,07,509	5,031	59,394	13,175
Rajgarh	12,042	673	2,622	2,376
Ramgarh	14,209	548	8,377	300
Laohhmangarh	43,988	43	5,017	1,020
Thanaghazi	6,182	192	4,953	683
Bansur	19,817	3,115	21,725	7,101
Total	96,238	4,571	42,694	11,480
Grand total	2,03,747	9,602	1,02,088	24,655

It will be seen that the total fallow area decreased from 2,03,747 bighas in 1938-39 to 1,02,088 bighas in 1939-40. The decrease was due to better rainfall in the latter part of the year. 24,655 bighas of fallow area was reclaimed during the year 1939-40 as against 9,602 bighas in the preceding year. This increase was also due to good rainfall in the latter portion of the year.

13. The total area of agricultural land alienated during the year under report by mortgage or sale amounted to 12,760 bighas, of which

Alienations.

10,204 bighas were transferred to agriculturists and 2,556 bighas to non-agriculturists, as explained in the following table:—

Nizamats	Mortgaged to agriculturists	Mortgaged to non-agriculturists	Sold to agriculturists	Sold to non-agriculturists	Total alienations
Alwar	352	145	1444	1	1942
Kishangarh	768	252	263	...	1283
Tijara	1315	201	264	...	1780
Mandawar	223	87	401	...	711
Behror	576	436	159	...	1171
Thanaaghar	63	24	173	75	335
Laohmangarh	1477	...	846	...	2323
Bansur	854	1194	230	...	2278
Ramgarh	598	81	19	2	700
Rajgarh	83	58	96	...	237
Total	6509	2478	3895	78	12760

14. The boundary of the Alwar State adjoins that of the Jaipur, Bharatpur, Nabha and Patiala States and the Gurgaon District of the Punjab. During the year under report no fresh boundary disputes arose but none of the disputes which had remained pending at the close of the year 1938-39 were decided. The number of the pending cases remained the same as in the previous year. The details are given below:—

With the Jaipur State...	73
With the Bharatpur State	23
With the Nabha State	1
With the Patiala State	2
Total	99

15. Details of taccavi for the repair of wells, and for the purchase of bullocks, seeds, fodder etc., granted, remitted and collected during the year, and the balance which remained outstanding at the end of the year under report, were as follows:—

District	Head of Taccavi	Balance on 1-4-39	Granted during the year	Total	Collected	Remitted	Balances	
							Due on 31-3-40	Not yet due
Alwar	Wells	62,879	27,470	90,349	3087	—	2998	84,264
	Bullocks,	5203	4060	9263	1258	—	1062	6943
	Fodder	28,214	27,238	55,452	13657	184	11600	30011
	Seed etc.							
	Total	96,296	58,768	155,064	18002	184	15660	121218
Rajgarh	Wells,	47,353	17,280	64,633	4594	—	3849	56190
	Bullocks,	5,935	4330	10265	1469	145	1302	7349
	Fodder	6,052	15,014	21,066	4264	—	2000	14802
	Seed etc.							
	Total	59,340	36624	95,964	10327	145	7151	78341
Grand Total		155636	95392	251028	28329	329	22811	199559

✓ 16. The total demand on account of fixed land revenue for the year under report was Demand and Collection Rs 21,99,782 as against Rs 22,02,576 of the preceding year, the decrease being due to the restoration of lapsed Muafis and reduction of revenue in respect of lands acquired for State purposes. The statement on pay 128-gives details of the land revenue demand, collection and balances.

Statement showing demand, collection and balance of fixed land revenue for 1939-1940

Nizamats	Demand		Suspended		Remitted		To be collected		Collected		Balance recoverable		Percentage of collections on demand.
	On account of current year	On account of previous year	On account of current year	On account of previous year	On account of current year	On account of previous year	On account of current year	On account of previous year	On account of current year	On account of previous year	On account of current year	On account of previous year	
Alwar	251368	10116	6657	2392	1382	...	243329	7724	241069	6060	2260	1664	99 %
Kishengharh	246934	12150	13086	6248	6404	...	227444	5902	226019	5511	1425	391	99 %
Tijara	175360	22777	7626	19185	4705	...	163029	3592	162662	3544	367	48	99 %
Mandawar	101798	8362	2240	7818	20343	...	149055	544	147276	295	1779	249	99 %
Behror	212506	27152	86036	27063	62570	...	63900	89	63872	89	28	...	100 %
Total	1077966	80557	135805	62706	95404	...	846757	17851	840898	15499	5859	2352	99.5 %
Kaigarh	152162	2203	138	1215	2665	...	149359	988	148108	988	1251	...	99.2 %
Kaungarh	305979	21046	24149	17353	3427	...	278403	3693	271093	3485	7310	210	98 %
Laohmangarh	357491	22087	13205	5638	415	...	343871	16449	338935	16649	4936	...	99 %
Bansur	172850	9167	16805	9069	19602	...	136443	98	134824	98	1619	...	99 %
Thanghazi	133334	3279	20197	3235	13566	...	99571	44	97374	44	2107	...	98 %
Total	1121816	57782	74494	36510	39675	...	1007647	21472	990334	1262	17313	210	98.3 %
Grand Total	2199782138339	210299	99216	135079	...	...	1854404	19323	1831232	36761	23172	2562	98.7 %

It will be seen that out of the total demand of Rs. 21,99,782 a sum of Rs 2,10,299 was suspended while a sum of Rs. 1,35,079 was remitted leaving a balance of Rs 18,54,404 to be collected. The actual collections amounted to Rs. 18,31,232, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,172.

This puts the collection percentage at 98·7% and shows that the demand was fixed carefully and according to the paying capacity of the zamindars. In addition to the collection of the land revenue for the current year, a sum of Rs. 36,761 was also collected from the arrears of the previous year.

17. In addition to the fixed land revenue certain

other revenues from land were also realized.

Other land revenue demand & collection

The total demand on account of fluctuating and other land revenue for

the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,60,264. A

sum of Rs. 865 was collected on account of arrears of previous year, the total collections being Rs. 1,54,744,

as explained on page 130.

18. A prominent feature of village life, during the last few years has been the cattle fairs which have been held from time to time at different places in the State. 12 such fairs were held during the year under report as shown below:-

No	Place of fairs	Date	Nizamats	No. of cattle sold	Value of the cattle	Income to State	Expenditure
Alwar District							
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Alwar	16.10.39	Alwar	5,530	72,979	1,641	517
2	Malakhera	16.9.39	"	9,424	1,86,514	3,416	517
3	Tijara	30.8.39	Tijara	4,799	77,070	1,565	300
4	Kishangarh	4.6.39	Kishangarh	2,612	71,685	1,177	343
5	Ajerka	21.7.39	Mandawar	1,242	20,592	429	234
6	Behror	5.5.39	Behror	1,381	30,820	538	270
7	Dehmi	23.3.39	"	618	11,031	202	255
Rajgarh District							
8	Pratapgarh	24.10.39	Thanaghazi	1,687	11,135	424	156
9	Ramgarh	20.11.39	Ramgarh	5,088	70,522	1,497	585
10	Kherli	28.9.39	Lachhmangarh	9,611	1,70,423	3,188	694
11	Reni	1.11.39	Rajgarh	6,420	61,210	1,720	409
12	Dhaulagarh	12.4.39	Lachhmangarh	4,052	85,845	1,515	668

19 The distress in the Behror Nizamats and part of Mandawar, Bansur and Thanaghazi Nizamats, where the rainfall was inadequate, was far more acute than in the previous year. The yield of crops was very poor and fodder was extremely scarce, particularly in Behror and in parts of Mandawar & Bansur.

There was an un-precedented mortality among and exodus of cattle in the affected Nizamats, resulting

in a great reduction in the number of cattle left in the State.

Relief was granted as follows:—

1. A number of State forests were opened for free grazing for the cattle of affected areas.
2. The export of all fodder from the State was prohibited.
3. Revenue and Civil Court decrees against agriculturists were temporarily suspended.
4. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned for grant of taccavi for wells, seeds and "Lao charas."
5. 14,578 maunds of Karbi, worth Rs 16,661, was distributed free in the Behror Nizamats.

6. A sum of Rs. 1,03,000 was sanctioned for relief works in the shape of construction of roads, and a sum of Rs 9,000/- for the silt clearance of village tanks.

7. Remission of Rs. 1,35,079 and suspension of Rs. 2,10,299 was granted out of a total land revenue demand of Rs. 21,99,782.

8. Grass in the enclosure of the Itarana Palace was granted free by His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev, and 6,300 maunds was distributed amongst the zamindars of the Behror, Mandawar and Bansur Nizamats free of cost.

20. During the year under report 1,849 documents were registered as against 1,764 in the preceding year, and the fee realized amounted to Rs. 7,000/10/- as against Rs. 8,177/- of the preceding year. The fall was due to bad agricultural conditions.

21. A statement showing the case work done in the different courts of the Revenue branch during the year under report is given below:—

No	Court	Pending from 1939-39	Instituted in 1939-40	Total	Disposed of	Transferred	Balance
1	Revenue Minister's Court	182	666	848	714	...	134
2	District Office (Alwar)	92	626	718	653	...	65
3	District Office (Bajgarh)	47	563	610	479	23	109
	Total	321	1855	2176	1846	23	307

These cases consisted of appeals, revisions, reviews and cases of lumberdari, biswedari, muafi, bachh, etc.

22. A statement showing inspection and touring work done in the State by the revenue officers during the year ending 31st March, 1940 is given below:—

Officers.	Details of work					Offices inspected.
	Days spent on tour.	* Jamabandis attested.	Mutations attested	Crop inspection.		
				Villages.	Fields.	
<u>Collector Alwar Distt.</u>	72	...	...	83	...	4
Nazim Alwar.	59	24	131	46	1420	...
Naib Nazim "	33	—	206	23	...	...
Extra Naib Nazim	20	11	985	...	...	...
Naib Nazim Malakhera	69	9	442	53	1596	...
Nazim Kishengarh.	81	21	446	200	1900	...
Naib Nazim "	64	14	1150	90	1208	..
Nazim Tijara.	92	43	1078	169	3845	...
Naib Nazim "	109	25	661	133	3799	...
Nazim Mandawar.	109	15	356	91	...	...
Naib Nazim "	100	16	332	114	1609	...
Nazim. Behror.	60	25	881	369	2497	...
Naib Nazim "	54	21	381	101	1677	...
<u>Collector Rajgarh Distt.</u>	78	...	...	101	..	...
Nazim Rajgarh.	57	10	376	33	816	...
Naib Nazim "	51	16	848	52	1027	...
Nazim Ramgarh.	72	14	102	86	1466	...
Naib Nazim "	54	14	856	68	1375	...
Naib Nazim Govindgarh.	78	14	990	61	1175	...
Nazim Lachmangarh.	55	17	61	126	1939	...
Naib Nazim "	35	17	50	100	1931	...
Naib Nazim Kathumar.	70	19	1258	78	756	...
Nazim Bansur	72	16	472	42	955	...
Naib Nazim "	35	18	350	32	952	...
Nazim Thanaghazi.	74	8	533	29	894	..
Naib Nazim "	87	20	452	126	4078	...

* This includes preliminary attestations.

Out of 385 jamabandis prepared during the year under report 330 were attested by the Nizam

revenue officers during the year leaving a balance of 55 Jamabandis.

23. The expenditure incurred on the revenue department during the years 1938-39 and 1939-40 is explained in the following statement:-

S.No.	Particulars	Establishment		Allowances and honoraria		Contingencies		Total	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
1	Collectorate Alwar	15,347	19,005	3,491	2,900	1,893	1,369	20,734	23,271
2	Collectorate Rajgarh	13,096	16,789	3,604	3,375	967	930	17,667	21,100
3	Nizamats Alwar	16,133	16,763	1,183	1,069	482	494	17,798	18,326
4	" Mandawar	10,874	10,972	833	606	469	402	12,176	11,980
5	" Kishangarh	12,955	12,460	852	627	413	309	14,220	13,399
6	" Tijara	13,157	12,147	1,056	899	806	418	15,019	13,464
7	" Behror	11,755	12,034	1,401	993	375	337	13,531	13,364
8	" Rajgarh	13,508	11,552	824	743	1,740	378	16,072	12,673
9	" Ramgarh	14,140	14,090	1,115	1,017	353	478	15,614	15,585
10	" Lachhman-garh	15,240	15,906	1,360	1,164	413	620	17,013	17,690
11	" Thanaghazi	12,039	11,826	551	832	354	386	12,944	13,014
12	" Bansur	10,812	10,804	1,020	636	318	328	12,180	11,768
13	Forest	...	971	...	...	...	...	...	971
14	Baghat	931	2735	...	...	...	1,363	331	4,093
15	Training Expenses	8,324	7307	...	...	...	...	...	7,907
16	Extra Naib Nazims	...	442	...	...	...	...	...	442
17	Irrigation	2,625	2,656	...	266	...	...	2,625	2,922
18	Registration	917	929	...	...	...	103	947	1,032
	Total	1,71,319	17,9,397	17,293	15,127	8,593	7,012	1,97,195	20,2,496

II. CUSTOMS & EXCISE

CUSTOMS

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister *Col. Abdul Rehman* 1. 4. 39. to 31. 3. 40.

Head of Department

Customs Collector (a) *E. Ram Nath* 1. 4. 39 to 31. 10. 39

Customs Collector (b) *Pt. Rup Narain* 1. 11. 39 to 31 3. 40

24. The right to levy customs duty was lost to Alwar ✓
by the Salt Treaty Agreement which was
History concluded between the Government of
India and the Alwar State in 1879. The agreement
was, however, revised in 1930- and the right to levy
customs duty was then restored to the State.

After the department had worked for 3 years the
question of the rates of customs duties was gone into,
import duties were reduced where necessary and export
duties except on ghee, cattle, and hides were completely
abolished. The export duty on ghee was reduced from
Rs 5/- to Rs 2/- per maund and on buffaloes and
bullocks from Rs 2/- to Re. 1/- per head.

25. During the year under review the inspecting
staff consisted of 3 Inspectors, 10 Sub-
Supervision Inspectors and 4 Daroghas. Each Sub-
Inspector held charge of a Thana and 3 of these thanas
constituted a circle for one inspector. With a view
however to ensure closer and better supervision 4
new thanas had been created towards the close of
the year 1938-39 and placed incharge of senior head
nakedars with the designation of Daroghas. These con-

tinued to function throughout the year. There were 82 customs posts at the beginning of the year under review. Of these two were considered to be unnecessary and were abolished but a new naka was established at Mehtawas, Nizamath Behror, leaving 81 nakas at the close of the year. ✓

26. The chief exports of the State are oil seeds, gram, barley, zira, cattle and ghee and the chief imports are sugar, rice, cloth and general merchandise. The local hand loom industry, which specialises in the manufacture of pagris continued to flourish.

27. The rainfall during the year under review having been scanty and late the Kharif crop in some parts of the State was very poor. There was also a great deal of speculation and rise in prices of commodities on account of the War. In order, therefore, to control the prices the export of food grains, wheat, barley, gram, bajra etc. was prohibited and the following export duties were levied:-

1. Zira	Re. 1/-	per Md.
2. Masina	-/4/-	„
3. Oil seeds	-/2/-	„

The import duty on cement, Girders, timber, stone, and planks, for building purposes was reduced from -/1/- to -/-/6 in the Rupee.

28. The income from imports and exports and other sources of the Customs department since its re-establishment in the year 1931 is shown below:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Other sources	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931-32	2,51,975	2,44,010	...	4,95,985
1932-33	2,87,399	2,17,005	...	5,04,404
1933-34	2,86,636	40,396	...	3,27,032
1934-35	2,06,730	50,883	...	3,57,613
1935-36	3,26,544	62,693	3,857	3,93,094
1936-37	3,67,894	69,821	5,713	4,43,428
1937-38	3,63,286	92,322	5,806	4,61,414
1938-39	3,21,432	69,678	4,226	3,95,336
1939-40	2,83,305	1,02,581	3,750	3,86,636

The following statements give details of the import and export receipts for the last three years:—

Imports

No.	Articles	1937-38 Rs.	1938-39 Rs.	1939-40 Rs.
1	Khal binola	13,997	11,990	6,567
2	Rice	41,406	34,174	25,999
3	Khand	75,538	80,334	51,192
4	Gur, shakkar & shira	77,343	52,764	60,138
5	Fresh fruits	2,186	2,221	2,677
6	Kerosine oil	6,208	5,500	5,953
7	Petrol	5,151	5,159	5,516
8	Timber planks etc.	1,434	1,169	1,011
9	Toda sitoon, etc.	7,082	6,332	3,008
10	Colours	2,218	1,758	1,981
11	Groceries	6,866	7,346	7,420
12	Cigarettes & Biris	4,141	4,197	3,925
13	Cloth	64,105	55,984	58,023
14	Machinery	2,599	4,229	3,031
15	Bisat khana	10,765	10,092	9,067
16	Leather	4,973	3,400	2,480
17	Metals	11,755	11,199	9,381
18	Other commodities	25,580	23,584	22,936
	Total	3,63,347	3,21,432	2,80,305

Exports

No.	Articles	1937-38 Rs.	1938-39 Rs.	1939-40 Rs.
1	Ghee	59,401	38,493	34,469
2	Leather	4,226	3,226	2,614
3	Cattle	28,076	27,291	36,687
4	Honey	547	668	...
5	Oil seeds	...	...	5,353
6	Masina	...	...	14,492
7	Gram	...	...	717
8	Zira	...	...	5,963
9	Sheep	...	...	2,214
10	Other commodities	11	...	72
Total		92,261	69,678	1,02,581
Grand Total		4,55,608	3,91,110	3,82,886

The most noticeable fall in revenue as between 1938-39 and 1939-40 was in the following articles:—

- (a) Khal Binola which showed a fall of Rs 5,423/-
- (b) Rice which showed a fall of Rs 8,175/-
- (c) Khand which showed a fall of Rs 29,142/-

The average rates of sugar exceeded those of the previous year, and owing to fluctuations and uncertainty of the market the import of sugar was much less than during the previous year. In addition, the purchasing capacity of the people remained affected as a result of drought and scarcity conditions which continued during the year under review.

There was another drop in income in the figures for the export of ghee again due to the scarcity of fodder and grass.

The deficit in income was registered chiefly in the market towns—Alwar Rs 29,602/- Rajgarh Rs. 3,349/- Khairthal 3,271, Behror 2,825/- and Bansur 2,063/-. Kherli Mandi however showed an increase of Rs. 28,000 as compared with the last year.

EXCISE.

29. The lease of the right to manufacture country spirit and collect fees leviable on licenses for retail sale was granted in favour of the Alwar Distillery Works for Rs. 60,100/-. The contractors arranged the import of country spirit from the Karnal Distillery under permits issued by the State.

30. The figures of liquor revenue during the last 17 years are given below:—

Liquor revenue

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>
1923-24	1,20,369	1931-32	52,630
1924-25	1,14,718	1932-33	25,854
1925-26	1,17,373	1933-34	28,616
1926-27	1,04,910	1934-35	35,050
1927-28	98,492	1935-36	42,065
1928-29	80,801	1936-37	24,822
1929-30	70,760	1937-38	42,068
1930-31	43,848	1938-39	42,907
	1939-40		60,600

It will be noticed that although the income is still low as compared with that of 1923-24 there has been an increase of about 50 percent, over the last year. This is due to the following reasons:—

- (a) Abnormally high price of gur which reduced profits of illicit distillation to a minimum.
- (b) Strict excise control resulting in suppression of illicit methods of smuggling distillation.
- (c) Supply of spirit by the contractor to privileged Jagirdars who previously used to distill their own liquor.

31. The monopoly for the sale of foreign liquor and methylated spirit was sold at Rs. 500/- as compared with Rs. 170 in 1938-39. Foreign liquor and spirits
Licenses on payment of fees for methylated spirit, were issued to certain firms in the city of Alwar.

32. 12,750 L. P. gallons of country spirit were consumed in 1939-40 against 4488 L. P. Consumption gallons in the previous year. This rise does not necessarily indicate that people drank more liquor than in the preceding year. The probable reason is that they drank more liquor from licensed shops in preference to that produced by the illicit distiller, as a result of a successful campaign against the latter. There has been a marked increase in the consumption of spiced spirit, not altogether a bad sign, as once a consumer takes to spiced spirit he does not go back to ordinary plain spirit much less to crude illicitly distilled liquor.

33. The incidence of excise revenue from the sale of country liquor per head of the population Incidence in the various Nizamats was as follows:—

No.	Nizamats	Population	Revenue	Incidence per head
1	Alwar	7,50,000	60,100	15 pieas
2	Behror	73,791	1,665	4½ "
3	Tijara	66,678	2,250	6¼ "
4	Mandawar	31,079	1,500	9 "
5	Kishanganh	62,457	1,000	3 "

34. The experiment of opening shops in saturated areas combined with vigorous efforts to fight the evils of illicit distillation and smuggling continued to be made. The number of retail liquor shops was raised from 54 to 80. During the year 1938-39, 36 illicit stills were captured and 43 persons were convicted for illicit distillation.

Country spirit continued to be sold at 20 u. p. strength in the Alwar Nizamat and 20 and 40 u. p. strengths in rural areas, at Re. 1/- to Rs 2/- per bottle.

35. The monopoly for the sale of opium and hemp drugs was sold for Rs 24,000/- per annum for three years in 1937. As in the past, opium was purchased from the opium warehouse, Indore; charas, bhang and poppy from Hoshiarpur (Punjab) and ganja from Shivapuri (Gwalior). An amount of Rs 5,515/- was received from the Punjab Government as refund of duty on charas. The quantity of each commodity and the rates at which they were sold are compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

No.	Drugs	1938-39		1939-40	
		Quantity (in seers)	Retail price	Quantity (in seers)	Retail price
1.	Opium	554	-/12/- per tola	487	-/12/- per tola
2.	Charas	151	1/6/- „	107	1/6/- „
3.	Ganja	59	-/3/- „	74	-/3/- „
4.	Poppy	52	5/2/- per seer	45	5/2/- per seer
5.	Bhang	752	2/10/- „	645	2/10/- „

As in 1938-39 the number of opium and hemp drug shops remained at 50.

36. The following statement shows the actual income and expenditure of the Customs and Excise department for the last two years:-

		<u>Receipts</u>	
No.	Items	1938-39	1939-40
		<u>Customs</u>	
1	Imports	3,21,432	2,80,305
2	Exports	69,678	1,025,81
3	Miscellaneous	4,185	3,750
	Total	3,96,295	3,86,636
		<u>Excise</u>	
1	Liquor Vend Fee	15,953	49,315
2	Liquor duty	24,954	222
3	Price of liquor	8,968	276
4	Licence fee of drugs	17,600	21,718
5	Duty on drugs	13,369	11,439
6	Fines etc.	476	204
7	Recovery of arrears	3,056	7210
8	Refund of duty	5,571	5515
	Total	89,937	95899
	Salt receipts	1,11,499	1,11,248
	Match excise receipts	48,031	50855
	Grand Total	6,45,762	6,44,638
		<u>Expenditure</u>	
		<u>Customs</u>	
1.	Establishment	46,495	47603
2.	Allowance & honoraria	3,865	3783
3.	Contingencies etc.	2,438	3028
	Total	52,798	54,414
		<u>Excise</u>	
1.	Establishment	2,581	1930
2.	Supply & services	7,236	2216
3.	Contingencies etc.	514	202
	Total	10,332	4,438
	Grand Total	63,130	58,852

III FOREST

Minister in-charge

Chief Minister (a) Major C.W.L. Harvey 1-4-39 to 30-9-39

Development Officer (b) K. Raghubir Singh 1-10-39 to 31-3-40

Head of Department

Forest Officer (a) K. Raghubir Singh 1-4-39 to 14-11-39

Forest Officer (b) P. Ram Pratap 15-11-39 to 31-3-40

37. The Reserve Forest area in the State measures about 2,30,148 acres excluding Zamin-dari and Jagir Forests.

Area and control

The following statement gives the details, the area and the number of coupes in each range.

No.	Range	Area in acres	Coupes		Staff		
			Wood	Bam boos	Rangers	Foresters	Guards
1	Alwar	62,034	1	1	1	3	38
2	Rajgarh	99,989	4	2	1	3	37
3	Seriska	68,125	4	2	1	2	22

No new area was declared as protected during the year under review.

The demarcation of all the Reserved forest areas has now been completed.

38. According to the working plan adopted in the State, Tree, Bamboo Coupes and Tendu leaves are let out on contract on a twenty years cycle. Due to scarcity of rainfall no plantations

Products

were attempted. Lac propagation is still being tried. Efforts are being made to find contractors for the manufacture of " catetchu " a product obtained from Kher wood in which the Alwar Forests largely abound.

39. There was a decrease in grazing revenue of about Rs 17,000 as compared with the last year, on account of the serious deficiency of rainfall and the release of certain forest areas for free grazing owing to acute fodder scarcity in certain districts.

40. 403 cases of illicit grazing and unlawful removal of forest products were detected as against 465 of the previous year. No case was tried judicially and all were disposed of departmentally.

9 cases of forest fires were reported during the year--5 in the Rajgarh Range and 4 in the Seriska Range--causing damage to about 100 acres of forest land.

41. The income and the expenditure of the department during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year is shown below:-

Item	Income	
	1938-39	1939-40
Grazing	44,271	27,400
Bamboos	5,607	6,551
Supplies to departments	18,571	16,333
Arrears	2,841	3,699
Fines and compensation	2,087	2,463
Honey	631	93
Wood coupes	17,748	20,134
Minor contracts	6,987	4,950
Total	98,743	81,923

Expenditure

<u>Item</u>	<u>1938—39</u>	<u>1939—40</u>
Pay of Officers	2,623	697
Establishment	19,895	17,948
Travelling allowance etc.	1,855	845
Supply and services	15,040	9,648
Contingencies	867	1,005
Works	432	1,908
Reward	...	5
Training expenditure	...	1,767
Total	<u>40,712</u>	<u>33,823</u>

42. On account of the failure of rains the following
 Scarcity relief measures Roondhs were opened for the free grazing
 of cattle from scarcity stricken areas: -

Range Alwar. Dhuni Nath, Barrod, Chowdichind,
 Bansi, Chiraonda, Lakkhi Jungle,
 Jajor, Tijara, Hamirpur, Bhopar,
 Nithari and Kalikhol.

Range Rajgarh. Narainiji, Bhangarh, Pratapgarh,
 Kharrika, Ganeshpura, Bigota and
 Dholan.

Range Seriska. Binak, Rampur, Sewar, Kharkhari and
 Silibaodi.

IV. BAGHAT

Minister in-charge*Development Officer K. Raghubir Singh 1.4.39 to 31.3.40*Head of Department*Superintendent Pandit Chain Narain 1.4.39 to 31.3.40*

43. The statement below will show the number of gardens maintained by this department together with details of the staff employed during the last two years.

Partioulars	Number		Establishment		Cost		Income	
	38.39	39.40	38.39	39.40	38.39	39.40	38.39	39.42
Fruit gardens	26	26	27	20	2,880	2040	7,036	3,741
Parks and public gardens	7	7	41	72	4,248	6780	1,909	2,119
Bungalow gardens	21	21	25	38	2,508	3408	738	894
Nurseries	2	2	8	6	1,032	624	450	562
Gari-khana	...	...	11	11	1,056	1056	...	...
Extra labour (temporary)	...	...	...	...	1,500	310	...	...
	56	56	112	147	13,224	14,218	10,133	7,316

44. The State nursery sells plants to the public at a nominal profit with a view to create public interest in gardening.

Sale of plants

45. The income derived from the sale of grass and fruit contracts amounted to Rs 8,136 as against Rs 10,133, the receipts of the previous year. The fall was due to the scarcity of rain and to the lack of water in the Silerh lake, from which water is normally supplied throughout the dry months of the year. Owing to the low level of the lake, water could not be supplied more than twice to the majority of the fruit-growing gardens, while in a few cases the lake water could only be supplied once.

The expenditure amounted to Rs 26,622/- as detailed below against the total of Rs 28,000 in the preceding year.

	1938-39	1939-40
Pay of Officers & establishment	18,987	18,986
Allowance, T. A. and contingencies	2,459	1,040
Supply and Services	5,176	4,358
Total Rs.	26,622	24,384

V MINES

Minister in-charge.

Chief Minister (a) *Major C. W. L. Harvey* 1-4-39 to 30-9-39

Development Officer (b) *K. Raghubir Singh* 1-10-39 to 31-3-40

Head of Department.

Mines Officer *L. Ganga Swaroop* 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

46. In the year 1837 there were 30 iron smelting furnaces at work in Alwar yielding 536 tons of iron per annum chiefly at Rajgarh, Tehla and Baleta, but as in so many parts of India where mining once flourished, this activity has since disappeared through competition of imported materials, and only ruined workshops and dim traditions now remain,

✓ In the seventies of the last century the geology of the State was surveyed by Mr. C. A. Hacket of the Geological Survey of India. As his published papers were too brief to give an adequate idea of the mining potentialities of the country, and because of the uncertainty regarding the true succession and nomenclature of rocks, a general re-survey by Mr. A. M. Heron, under the superintendence of Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, was commenced in the year 1908. This task occupied 3 full years to complete and the resultant report can be perused in the Mines Office. Mapping was also carried out on a standard topographical survey map.

47. The following mineral products are found in the State:-
Minerals

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Marble | 12. Mineral Waters |
| 2. Iron Ore | 13. Limestone |
| 3. Copper Ore | 14. Slates |
| 4. Galnea | 15. Flagstones |
| 5. Mica | 16. Kankar |
| 6. Asbestos | 17. Berla Quartzites |
| 7. Kaolin | 18. Red Ochre |
| 8. Rock Crystal | 19. Yellow Ochre |
| 9. Steatite | 20. Felspar |
| 10. Soda | 21. Flourspar |
| 11. Glass Quartz | 22. Barytes |
| 23. Calcite (recently discovered) | |

48. The table below shows the annual approximate production in tons, during the last 5 years of the more important minerals:—

No.	Minerals	Years				
		1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
1	Freestone	1,512	1,864	2,149	2,033	1,924
2	Flagstone	8,188	9,108	8,793	8,687	7,786
3	Limestone	1,597	1,764	3,161	3,143	2,250
4	Slates & shales	1,267	1,631	1,528	1,627	16,88
5	Barytes	827	151	154	143	428
6	Marble	195	277	457	460	932
7	Soapstone	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	106	...	...
8	Felspar	55	20	75	86	92
9	Masonry stone	43,626	47,923	50,300	52,700	55,500
10	Kankar-lime	33,457	38,635	42,250	44,650	46,200

49. Details of leases and of the working of the quarries during the last 3 years are as follows:—

Leases

	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
1. Number of quarries	209	230	242
2. Number of leases	102	119	131
3. Income	Rs 60,800	64,244	67,414

50. The income and expenditure of the Mines Department during the year as compared with income & expenditure

the previous year was as follows:-

<u>Income.</u>		
<u>Sources</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>
Quarry contracts	63,344	65,594
Mineral contracts	900	1,820
Total	64,244	67,414

<u>Expenditure</u>		
Establishment	3,805	3,369
Travelling Allowances	1,029	971
Contingencies	262	330
Total	5,096	4,670

VI NAZOOŁ.

Minister-In-charge

Development Officer K. Raghubir Singh 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

Head of Department

Nazul Officer ... L. Bhonrey Lal 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

51. For many years there was a separate Nazul Office under the Revenue Department. On the abolition of the Revenue Commissioner's office in 1934, the Nazul work was placed in charge of the District Officers, but in the year 1937 owing to the heavy work in the District Offices, the work was again transferred to the Revenue Branch at head quarters and placed under the Assistant Revenue Minister. This change also did not produce the desired result and consequently, at the beginning of the year under report, a separate Nazul Officer was appointed and the Department was placed under the supervision of the Development Officer.

52. The work of the Department is conducted at the Capital and in the districts. In the Capital, the control of all sites entered as State property and such buildings as escheat to the State vest in the Nazul department. In the districts, Nazul jurisdiction has been enforced in only a few towns where the Nazul property is under the direct supervision of the Nazims, subject to the general control of the Nazul department. All case work is disposed of by the department. In villages which are not subject to the Nazul rules the department controls only such immovable and heirless property as may escheat to the State under the rules in-force.

53. At the time of the first and the second regular land revenue settlement the town of Alwar was also surveyed, and adequate records were prepared showing the rights and possessions of land owners, house owners and of the State. This record is maintained by the Nazul department and is open to inspection by the public. The entries in the records are very helpful in Civil cases concerning immovable property and are frequently referred to by the public. On account of constant use, age and mishandling, the maps and records were found to be considerably damaged and the first work that was taken up during the year was to prepare copies of this record for daily use. The records of the second settlement have been completed and those of the first are still under preparation. It is now about 40 years since the last settlement took place and during this period vast changes have taken place not only in the old sites of the town but in large new areas which have been covered with buildings, and places which in the last settlement were mere suburbs of the old town are now business and residential centres. A re-survey of the town is, therefore, a pressing need and a proposal to undertake this is under consideration.

54. The main functions of the Nazul department in the Capital are:—

Functions

1. The maintenance of a detailed register of all Nazul property.
2. The detection and enquiry into all cases of encroachments on State property.
3. The disposal of property so encroached upon.
4. The sale of State land at public request.
5. The issuing of sale deeds for property duly sold.
6. The maintenance of a register for all State buildings which are rented.
7. The arranging and realising of rents on such buildings.

55. The following statement will show the work done during the year under report:—

Years	Cases			Pattas Issued	Income		
	Arears	Instituted	Disposed		Rent	Sale of land	Total
1938-39	Not available	139	* 498	1	Rs 1239/-	14017/-	15,256/-
1939-40	1234	141	415	158	2912/-	16375/-	19,287/-

* This figure represents the number of papers dealt with and not the actual number of cases finally disposed of.

56. In the Districts, there are certain towns which are subject to Nazul control and a register of all Nazul property in those towns is maintained both in the department and at the Nizamats. This register, known as " Bahi Khalsa " has unfortunately been badly kept in the past and the entries in it are incomplete and do not fulfil the purpose they are meant for. Measures are being taken to bring them up-to-date.

District work

The following statement shows the work carried out in the Districts during the year under report:-

Years	Cases			Pattas Issued	Income		
	Arears	Instituted	Disposed		Rent	Sale of land	Total
1938-39		88	429	...	Rs 2484/-	1270/-	3754/-
1939-40	1017	138	587	20	3009/-	12119/-	15128/-

57. The expenditure of the Department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 7,222/- as against Rs. 16,332/- for the year 1938-39, and the income was Rs. 34,415/- against Rs. 19,010/- for the last year.

VII AUCTIONS

58. The condemned articles of the various departments of the State are disposed of through the State Auctioneer to whom they are sent twice a year on Dussera and on Holi. The total sale proceeds resulting from the two auctions during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,260/3/3. The commission paid amounted to Rs. 312/8/3.

59. Certain lands belonging to the State were also disposed of by public auction. An area near the Nagli Mosque was laid out in connection with the town planning scheme and 8 plots were sold. Besides these plots 4 plots of the old P. W. D. stores and 7 plots for residential houses on the new road running south to north near the Hope Circus were also sold. The total sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 20,573/-. The commission paid to the Auctioneer amounted to Rs. 471/7/-.

CHAPTER VIII

MEDICAL

I MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Minister In-charge.

Home Minister... ..Thakur Sultan Singh.....1-4-39 to 31-3-40

Head of Department

Chief Medical Officer.....Dr. M. S. Kutre.....1-4-39 to 31-3-40

1. The Medical Department of the State consists of
the following hospitals and dispensaries:—
Constitution

1. Alexandra Hospital
2. Military Station Hospital
3. Jail Dispensary
4. Palace Dispensary
5. 12 Dispensaries and
4 Sub-dispensaries in the Districts.

2. The staff of the Medical department at the end of the year under report consisted of:—

(a)	Chief Medical Officer	1
(b)	Assistant Surgeons	3
(c)	Sub Assistant Surgeons	23
(d)	Compounders, Dressers and Male Nurses	64

Details of the staff attached to the district dispensaries and sub-dispensaries is shown in the following table:—

Dispensaries	Staff									Beds	
	Assistant surgeons	Sub Assistant Surgeons	Compounders, dressers and Male Nurses	Vaccinators	Ward coolies	Cooks	Water carriers	Dhobies	Sweepers		Miscellaneous
1 Alexandra Hospital	2	8	25	3	20	3	2	2	9	9	112
2 Station "	1	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
3 Rajgarh Dispensary	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	16
4 Tijera "	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	8
5 Lachmangarh "	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	..	4
6 Behror "	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	..	4
7 Thanaghzi "	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	..	4
8 Ramgarh "	..	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	..	4
9 Bansur "	..	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	..	4
10 Tapookra "	...	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	4
11 Kathumar "	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	..	4
12 Govindgarh "	...	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	4
13 Pratapgarh "	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	..	4
14 Khairthal "	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	..	4
15 Mandhan Sub.Dispen.	1	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
16 Narainpur " "	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	..	..
17 Ajubgarh "	1	..	1	..	...	...	1	..	..
18 Kishangarh "	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	..	..
19 Jail Dispensary	...	1	2	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	10
20 Palace "	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	..
Total	3	23	64	15	27	15	14	14	25	9	236

† Note:— 3 Asstt. Female Nurses, 1 Tailor, 2 Ambulance and Engine drivers, 1 Mediaman, 2 X Ray Asstts.

3. The Alexandra Hospital which has 112 beds is under the general supervision of the Chief Medical Officer and under the immediate charge of an Assistant Surgeon. To this hospital are attached:—

- (a) the X' Ray Section
- (b) the Pathological Laboratory
- (c) the Anti Rabic Centre
- (d) the Leprosy Centre, and
- (e) the Tuberculosis Ward

(a) X' Ray Section

The X' Ray section was opened on 14th April, 1936. A senior Sub Assistant Surgeon was sent to Madras for X' Ray training and the section is now working under his supervision. The work done by the X' Ray section will be evident from the figures of each succeeding year given below:—

No.	Year	X' Ray photos	X' Ray screens	Vitalux exposures
1	1936-37	522	...	...
2	1937-38	585	...	...
3	1938-39	670	...	...
4	1939-40	672	830	574

The charges for the above are as follows:—

- (1) For X' Ray photographs @ Rs. 8/-
- (2) For X' Ray screens @ Re. 1/-
- (3) For Vitalux exposures @ -/4/-

Until a short time ago 40% of these charges went to the incharge Sub Assistant Surgeon; 10 % to the 'X' Ray assistants and 50 % to the State, but since the beginning of 1940 all charges are credited to the State.

(b) Pathological Laboratory

The Pathological Laboratory was organised in March 1934 and is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon. The following table gives details of the work performed in the laboratory during the last 5 years:-

No.	Particulars	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
1	Blood & Serum examinations	854	1261	1810	2187	1016
2	Urine tests	569	552	1050	1536	1648
3	Stool examinations	386	481	704	788	810
4	Sputum "	145	282	466	473	618
5	Smears	124	1407	340	770	524
6	Vaccine & Sections	8	10	16	15	...
7	Milk & water	2	1	2	4	2
8	Cultures	73	168	142	110	87
9	Serological tests	...	...	...	...	864
10	Autogenous vaccines	...	...	...	...	14
11	Micro-sections	...	...	...	...	15
12	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	59
Total		2161	4162	4530	5883	5657

(c) Anti Rabic Centre.

Patients of the State before the Anti Rabic Centre was established on 8th September, 1936 used to be sent to Kasauli or to Ajmer. His Highness' Govern-

ment, in July 1936, deputed one of their Sub Assistant Surgeons for special training in Anti Rabic treatment. The work performed by the Centre will be evident from the following statement:-

No.	Partioulars	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
1	Dog bite cases	100	80	41	55
2	Jackal bite cases	7	14	4	24
3	Man bite cases	2	..	...	...
4	Cow bite cases	1	3	...	15
5	Cat bite cases	2	1	1	...
6	Tiger bite cases	...	...	2	...
7	Horse bite cases	...	1	...	1
8	Pig bite cases	...	...	...	1

(d) Leprosy Centre

There was no specialised treatment for leprosy cases before 1937. His Highness' Government however in 1937 had one of their Sub Assistant Surgeons trained at Calcutta to treat this disease. The clinic is an outdoor one at present. The number of patients who received treatment is given below:-

1937-38	37	patients
1938-39	59	patients
1939-40	29	patients

(e) Tuberculosis Ward

There was no separate ward for this disease before 1938, but one was opened in the winter of that year and at the the beginning of the year under report there were 5 Tuberculosis cases. 135 were newly admitted during the year of which 35 were relieved, 80 were discharged and 13 died, leaving 12 cases in the ward on 31st March, 1939.

4. The Military Station Hospital is located near Jey Paltan, under the immediate charge of an Assistant Surgeon and has 50 beds. Only military and police patients are admitted.

Military Station
Hospital

5. The total number of out-door patients treated all over the State was 2,56,026. The number of indoor patients was 4,129. Full details regarding the out-door patients and the indoor patients and treatment in the various hospitals and dispensaries will be seen from the following statement:—

Serial No.	Hospitals & Dispensaries	Number of patients		Treatment of in-patients					Daily average in & out door patients
		Out-door	In-door	Cured	Relieved or invalided	Discharged otherwise	Died	Remaining	
1	Alexandra Hospital	62989	2021	694	578	565	76	108	596'41
2	Rajgarh Dispensary	18115	142	105	8	22	6	1	119'87
3	Tijara "	14387	106	52	50	...	3	1	91'26
4	Laohmangarh "	12068	61	28	12	18	1	2	58'88
5	Behror "	17184	56	28	23	...	1	4	101'95
6	Thanaghazi "	11820	69	52	14	...	...	3	60'85
7	Ramgarh "	16410	43	17	17	6	5	...	44'99
8	Bansur "	13387	70	29	26	14	1	...	67'26
9	Tapookra "	7072	20	16	4	...	...	...	37'41
10	Kathumar "	11175	30	19	8	1	1	1	52'34
11	Govindgarh "	12307	12	8	4	...	...	...	58'62
12	Pratapgarh "	8932	63	44	8	3	1	1	44'05
13	Khairthal "	27382	79	26	38	13	1	1	76'87
14	Jail "	3848	178	157	10	6	...	5	44'31
15	Station Hospital	19950	1179	1167	...	...	3	9	55'09
Grand Total		256026	4129	2442	800	648	97	136	1510'16

6. The number of injury cases, post-mortem cases and operations carried out during the year was as follows:—

Number	Hospitals and Dispensary	Injury cases	Postmortem cases	Operations
1	Alexandra Hospital	184	30	5891
2	Rajgarh Dispensary	60	8	1294
3	Tijara "	134	14	575
4	Laohhmanagarh "	51	15	1360
5	Behror "	72	13	1114
6	Thanaghazi "	28	4	678
7	Rangarh "	60	11	264
8	Bansur "	...	4	690
9	Tapookra "	27	...	420
10	Kathumar "	42	...	932
11	Govindgarh "	24	...	389
12	Pratapgarh "	6	...	515
13	Khairthal "	91	1	593
14	Jail "	3	...	116
15	Station Hospital "	71	...	144
Grand total...		853	100	14,975

NOTE—The more important operations performed were:—

Cataract 89, Hernia 10, Suprapubic Lithotomy 13, Bone plating 1, Amputations 13, Elevation of depressed bone of

the skull 1, Mastoid antrum 7, Laparotomy 1, Artificial Pneumothorax 276, Lumbar puncture 1.

7. The total number of organic and mental diseases
Organic and Mental diseases treated during the year under report was
2,60,155.

Mental diseases covered only functional diseases of the brain. The State has no mental hospital and cases of homicidal and suicidal tendencies are kept under observation in the Central Jail. If they are serious, arrangements are made to transfer the patients to mental hospitals in British India for treatment.

8. There was no epidemic of any kind during the
Epidemics. year under report.

9. The total number of children vaccinated during the
Vaccination. year under report was 24,019 as follows:-

	<u>1938—39</u>	<u>1939—40</u>
1 Alwar	7,927	6,122
2 Rajgarh	1,920	2,492
3 Ramgarh	2,294	2,302
4 Tijara	2,012	2,370
5 Lachmangarh	2,624	3,280
6 Thanaghazi	1,312	1,143
7 Bansur	2,155	1,736
8 Behror	2,429	1,546
9 Mandawar	2,778	1,507
10 Kishangarh	<u>1,795</u>	<u>1,521</u>
Total	27,246	24,019

10. The State sends collaborating reports to the Vital
Vital Statistics Statistics department of the Central
Government, under the Public Health
Commissioner.

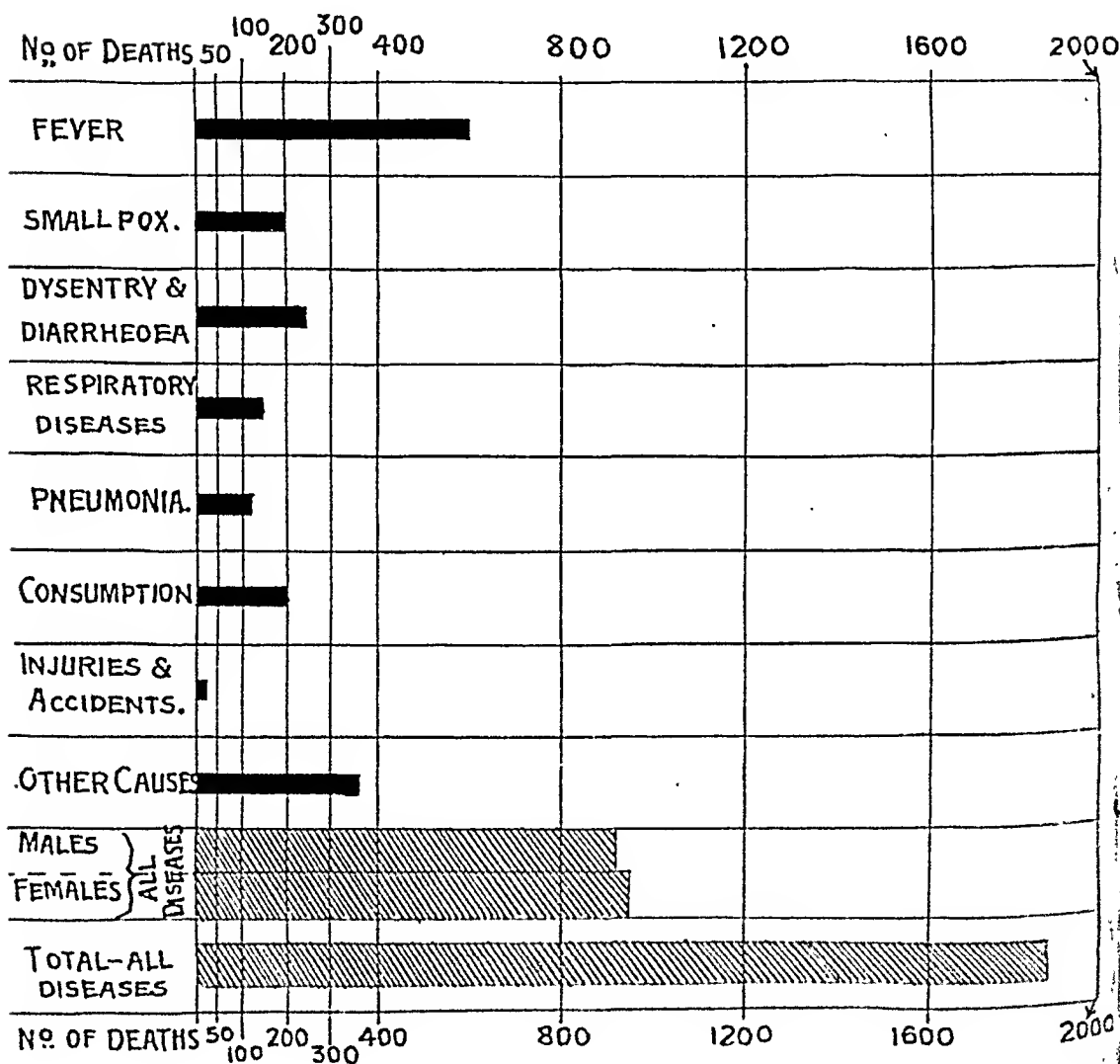
The deaths and births in each Nizamat in the State were as follows:-

Nizamat	Towns	Deaths		Births	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
Alwar	Alwar District	1593	1185	1998	1724
	City	1910	1859	2280	1766
Rajgarh	Malakhera	1215	790	1689	1215
	Rajgarh	1531	1216	2243	1863
Ramgarh	Tehla	338	337	439	429
	Ramgarh	958	817	1483	1340
Tijara	Goviudgarh	490	420	652	580
	Tijara	887	1032	1521	1672
Lachmangarh	Tapookan	824	518	1104	996
	Lachmangarh	1640	994	2095	2055
Thanaghazi	Kathammar	913	849	1211	1201
	Thanaghazi	598	108	781	725
Kishangarh	Pratapgarh	242	378	432	254
	Kishangarh	1338	1240	2360	2007
Bansur	Bansur	1275	1601	1585	1272
	Narainpur	604	359	918	631
Behror	Behror	1243	1204	1915	1559
	Mandhan	565	589	876	823
Mandawar	Mandawar	1774	1842	2519	2843
Total		18735	17728	27161	24955

The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the Alwar City during the last five years:-

Year.	No. of Births		No. of Deaths	
1935	...	1675	...	1860
1936	...	1790	...	1860
1937	...	2066	...	2002
1938	...	1974	...	1762
1939	...	1734	...	1861

CHART-OF-DEATHS - FROM- PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN ALWAR CITY - 1939-40



SCALE - 1" = 400- DEATHS

The following table shows the causes of deaths in the Alwar City during the year 1939-1940.

Causes of deaths			Number of deaths
Fever	...	...	590
Small-pox	...	...	192
Dysentery & Diarrhoea.	...	...	245
Cough (Respiratory. diseases.)	...	...	142
Pneumonia	...	...	113
Consumption	...	...	213
Injuries and accidents	...	...	13
All other causes.	...	...	353
Total			1861

11. The income of the department for the year under
Income and report was Rs 926/-
Expenditure

The expenditure amounted to Rs 1,20,643/- as shown below:-

Items	CIVIL		Military charges
	Superintendence charges	Hospital charges	
Pay of officers	8,432	5,554	2,798
Pay of Establishment	2,522	42,268	5,255
Allee. & Hon'raria	826	3,317	43
Contingencies	1,618	7,043	535
Stipends & Scholarships	1,480	nil	nil
Supplies & services	nil	33,540	4,812
Maintenance of Ambulance cars	nil	600	nil
Grand Total	14,878	92,322	13,443

II. ZENANA HOSPITAL

Minister In-charge

Home Minister (a) Th. Sultan Singh ... 1. 4. 39. to 5. 3. 40.
Chief Minister (b) Major C. W. L. Harvey 6. 3. 40 to 31. 3. 40

Head of Department

Ag. Superintendent (a) Dr. M. Cheriyan ... 1. 4. 39 to 14. 4. 39
Superintendent (b) Dr. M. C. Murphy ... 15. 4. 39 to 4. 3. 40
Superintendent (c) Dr. E. M. King ... 6. 3. 40 to 31. 3. 40

12. The Zenana Hospital was constituted in its present form in April, 1934. Previously it was known as the Lady Dufferin Hospital and was accommodated in a small building. The staff employed was insufficient and the arrangements for the treatment of patients and maternity cases was not up-to-date. In 1934 the hospital was transferred to the Old Baghi Khana of the State, a big building with a spacious compound situated in a suitable locality in the Town. A large sum of money was spent on adapting the old building to modern requirements.

13. The Staff of the Zenana Hospital is as follows:-

Staff

1. Superintendent	1
2. Sub-Assistant Surgeons	4
3. Matron	1
4. Charge Nurse	1
5. Staff Nurses	6
6. Charge Compounder and Assistant Compounder	2
7. Assistant Nurses and Dais	13
8. District Midwives	13
9. Midwifery Pupil	1

14. The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated and the number of operations performed during the year as compared with those of the previous year was as follows:-

	Indoor	Outdoor	Operations
1938-39	1,324	11,446	334
1939-40	1,375	13,496	418

15. The number of Maternity cases treated during the year may be compared with the previous year as follows:-

	Alwar		Districts
	Indoor	Outdoor	Maternity cases
1938-39	275	88	1,530
1939-40	295	296	1,072

16. The hospital building contains four residential quarters for Doctors and quarters for Nurses, Assistant Nurses and for the Menial staff.

It contains the following wards for patients:-

General Wards	5
Private „	2
Maternity „	1

These wards can accommodate a total of 70 beds including 7 baby cots.

17. The expenditure of the Hospital was as follows:-

Expenditure

No.	Items	1938-39	1939-40
1	Pay of officers	7387	9590
2	Pay of Establishment	17399	22751
3	Allowance & Honoraria	2655	2159
4	Supply & Services	4849	4830
5	Contingencies	10031	5671
6	Ambulance	60	1421
7	Rounding	...	...
Total		42,431	46,422

CHAPTER IX

JAGIR AND MUAFI

I. JAGIR

Minister in-charge

Home Minister Thakur Sultan Singh 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

Head of Department

Hakim Jagir....Joshi Mahesh Chandra 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

1. The total number of Jagirs in the State is
 Number of 139 as follows:—
 Jagirs

	Hereditary.	Life-time.	Total
1 Jaidad sigha (nobility grants)	7	nil	7
2 Chakri sigha (service grants)	128	2	130
3 Nakdi sigha (cash grants)		1	1
Total	135	3	138

Out of 138 Jagirs, 65 are governed by the partition system and the remaining 73 are governed by the primogeniture system.

2. The total area and income of Jagir lands in different Nizamats of the State is shown in the following statement:-

No.	Nizamat	Jagir villages		Area		Annual Income in Tans
		Salim Deh	Reza	Bighas	Biswas	
1	Alwar	60	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,00,957	18	1,33,144
2	Rajgarh	64	$1\frac{3}{4}$	1,20,817	19	1,34,500 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	Laohmangarh	46	$1\frac{1}{2}$	85,437	14	1,50,245 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	Thauaghazi	15	..	23,144	19	37,673
5	Rangarh	5	...	11,896	...	17,282 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	Kishangarh	6	...	8,066	2	6,315 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	Mandawar	8	...	20,352	16	30,169
8	Bansur	7	$\frac{1}{3}$	18,041	...	15,885 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	Behror	13	...	23,573	16	22,500
10	Tijara	...	...	...	...	...
Total		224	4	3,12,288	4	5,47,715

Note—The term “Tan” is equivalent to 8 annas. In the majority of Sanads the value of Jagirs has been calculated in Tans and not in rupees.

3. A consolidated statement of Jagirdars showing the clans to which they belong, the number of horses each class of Jagirdar has to maintain and the number of horses to be produced for service is given below: -

No.	Name of Class	Number of Jagirs	Annual income in tans	Horses to be maintained	Horses for service
1	Narna	60	2,56,459	422	221
2	Kilanol	2	7,300	8	6
3	Pichnot	7	21,320	41	27
4	Rajawat	2	1,100	2	2
5	Jhamawat	1	5,061	10	10
6	Khubhawar	1	1,760	4	3
7	Hamerdeka	1	1,800	3	3
8	Jogikakaohwa	1	1,030	2	2
9	Shaikhawat	2	6,839	19	5
10	Raderka	1	632	1	...
11	Gaur	9	28,052	58	37
12	Rathor	13	59,382	120	54
13	Bhati	2	7,100	14	7
14	Jadon	5	15,962	31	18
15	Chohan	13	50,513	73	50
16	Nirwan	2	4,360	9	5
17	Khinohi	1	10,000	20	8
18	Ranawat	2	10,900	15	4
19	Badgujar	5	31,463	62	34
20	Sikarwal	2	3,400	7	2
21	Medatiya	1	1,790	...	...
22	Miscellaneous	5	21,492	33	18
Total		138	5,47,735	954	516

NOTE-A more detailed statement will be found in the appendices.

4. All Chakri Jagirdars are required to render service by production of horses and men according to the conditions of their Service horses and Sowars

respective sanads. Each man and horse gives service for six months. They are inspected twice a year, on the occasions of Holi and Dasehra.

As usual the Chakri men and horses were inspected on both these occasions during the year under review. At the Holi inspection 206 horses out of a total of 249 were produced. The horses of Thikana Ferozepur were found in the best condition. During the Dasehra inspection 204 horses out of 278 were produced. The horses of Thikana Palwa were found to be in the best condition.

Due to the scarcity of rain and to the acute scarcity conditions which prevailed in the Nizamats of Behror and Mandawar, the service of the horses as well as of the foot Sowars was not taken from Jagirs situated in those Nizamats.

5. In the beginning of the year there were 99 Jagirs and shares of Jagirs under the management of the Court of Wards. During the year under review 30 new Jagirs and shares of Jagirs were placed under management and 53 were released, leaving 85 under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year.

6. The custom of realising Matampursi Nazrana (Condolence dues) on the death of a Tikai Jagirdar (Jagirdar of the senior branch) is very

Matampursi
Nazrana

old. It is realised on the sanction of mutation in favour of the successor of a deceased Tikai Jagirdar at a uniform rate of Rs 50/ per service horse. Some Jagirdars are exempt from payment of Matampursi Nazrana, but they are required to present a horse if the Ruler elects to pay a condolence visit to the Thikana.

His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to summon Th. Raghuvir Singh Mahodaya of Bijwar Naruka and Th. Madangopalsingh Mahodaya of Tatarpur on 18-10-1939 at a Temple when a condolence audience was granted. A horse was presented to His Highness by each of the Jagirdars.

7. The case work done by the Jagir Department during the year under report is given in the following table:—

No.	Nature of Cases	Pending on 1st April 1939	Instituted during 1939-40	Total	Dis-posed of during 1939-40	Balance
1	Walter-Krit Cases	Nil	266	266	264	2
2	Jagir Cases	19	397	516	346	170
3	Court of Wards cases	31	70	113	95	18
	Total	153	742	895	705	190

8. The following statement shows the demand and collection of the Jagir department during the year under report:-

No.	Items.	Particulars	Arrears			Current			Total		
			Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
1	Matampursi	{ Demand	1,587	0	4	1,850	0	0	3,437	0	4
		{ Collection	696	9	9	904	6	0	1,600	15	9
		{ Balance	890	6	7	945	10	0	1,836	0	7
2	Tafawat	{ Demand	6,857	2	5	1,606	8	0	8,463	10	5
		{ Collection	1,407	5	11	110	8	0	1,517	13	11
		{ Balance	5,449	12	6	1,496	0	0	6,945	12	6
3	Walterkrit	{ Demand	1,046	3	0	37	0	0	1,083	3	0
		{ Collection	113	15	0	25	0	0	138	15	0
		{ Balance	932	4	0	12	0	0	944	4	0
4	Court of wards charges	{ Demand	0	8	9	3,149	0	0	3,149	8	9
		{ Collection	0	8	9	3,149	0	0	3,149	8	9
		{ Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Abwab	{ Demand	13,178	6	7	16,998	11	9	30,077	2	4
		{ Collection	3,220	3	3	12,314	12	9	15,535	0	0
		{ Balance	9,958	3	4	4,583	15	0	14,542	2	4
6	Naqabat	{ Demand	417	3	6	953	5	3	1,370	8	9
		{ Collection	142	6	5	699	8	1	841	14	6
		{ Balance	274	13	1	253	13	2	528	10	3
7	Nimrana Tribute	{ Demand	...	...	...	6,300	0	0	6,300	0	0
		{ Collection	...	...	...	6,300	0	0	6,300	0	0
		{ Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous	{ Demand	9	8	0	49	7	2	58	15	2
		{ Collection	7	4	0	44	15	2	52	3	2
		{ Balance	2	4	0	4	8	0	6	12	0
9	Total	{ Demand	23,096	0	7	30,844	0	2	53,940	0	9
		{ Collection	5,588	5	1	23,548	2	0	29,136	7	1
		{ Balance	17,507	11	6	7,295	14	2	24,803	9	8

9. As will be seen from the above statement the income of the department amounted to Rs. 29,136-7-1 The details of expenditure of the Jagir Department during the year under report are given below:-

	<u>1938-39</u>			<u>1939-40</u>		
	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pay of officers	1,948	14	3	3,694	5	3
Pay of establishment	4,423	7	0	1,524	6	9
Travelling allowance	949	10	0	1,070	8	0
Electric charges	110	6	0	158	10	10
Cash grant	6,258	1	0	7,400	0	0
Miscellaneous	73	0	3	68	14	0
Uniforms	25	3	0	31	0	0
Matampurisi	—	—	—	85	10	0
Total	13,791	9	9	17,013	6	10

10. The amendment of the Jagir Rules, which had been under the consideration of His Highness' Government for a number of years, was promulgated on 1. 6. 1939 and produced considerable satisfaction among the Chhuthbhayas and other collateral members of the Jagir families of the State.

Thereafter it was ordered, *vide* Gazette notification dated 23. 8. 39, that recognised shares of Chhuthbhayas which had been given to the Tikai in persuance of the previous policy of reversion would be restored to any surviving legitimate heir in the line of the original shareholder.

These orders brought a heavy rush of work to the Department but out of 548 applications which concerned 256 cases, only 42 applications in 29 cases remained pending at the end of the year, a result for which the Department deserves considerable credit.

II. MUAFI AND PUNYA

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister *Thakur Sultan Singh* 1.4.39 to 31. 3. 40

Head of Department

Hakim Punya and Muafi. *L. Chajju Singh* 1. 4. 39 to 31. 3. 40

11. The Muafis of the State are divided under the Kinds of Muafis following heads:-

(a)	Bhogkharch	Muafi	or	Temple grant
(b)	Punya	Udak	„	or Charity „
(c)	Qabilakharch	„	or	Maintenance,,
(d)	Inam	„	or	Reward „
(e)	Sewa	„	er	Service „
(f)	Baghat	„	or	Garden „
(g)	Jaidad	„	or	Nobility „

The Muafi and Punya Department supervises all these Muafies. On the Punya side it looks after the management of State temples and State-aided temples.

12. The following statement will show the number of Salim Deh (whole village) and Reza (plots) Muafis in each Nizamats.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Nizamats</u>	<u>Salim Deh</u>	<u>Reza</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Alwar	20	391	411
2	Bansur	3	398	401
3	Thanaghazi	10	355	365
4	Laohmangarh	18	311	329
5	Rajgarh	31	307	341
6	Ramgarh	10	127	137
7	Kishengarh	8	70	78
8	Behror	1	234	235
9	Mandawar	9	79	88
10	Tijara	3	81	84
	Total	116	2353	2469

Note:— The list of Salim Deh Muafies in each of the 10 Nizamats of the State is given in the appendices

13. 78 Thikanas were under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year. 137 new Thikanas were taken under management during the year under report, making a total of 215. But 82 Thikanas were released, leaving a balance of 133 Thikanas under the Court of Wards at the close of the year under report.

14. There are 1322 State-aided temples in the State and outside the State. The Punya Department maintains an inspecting staff for these temples who keep a watch over the Sewa Puja and Bhograg arrangements. 719 temples were inspected during the year under review.

15. The source of the income of this fund is a small percentage deducted from each temple grant and these earnings are devoted to Sanskrit education which, in addition, receives a grant-in-aid from the State. The total amount realised during the year under report was Rs 5, 566. (See also page 90.)

16. There was a balance of 474 Muafi cases pending from the previous year. 392 cases were newly instituted making a total of 866. Out of this total 316 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 550 at the close of the year under report.

17. The Atithi Ashram was opened by the State in 1922 and is situated at a distance of about 2 furlongs from the Railway Station. It is a kind of Rest House for Sadhus, Sanyasis, Fakirs etc. to whom free boarding and lodging is allowed for not more than three days at one time. 2765 Atithis were accommodated during the year under report, entailing an expenditure of Rs 671/-. The average cost of the boarding and lodging expenses as also of the management charges of the institution works out at about 4 annas per head per diem.

18. His Highness' Government had been considering the revision of the Muafi Rules for some time past. They were eventually brought into effect *vide* Gazette Notification No. 22 dated 29th May 1939.

As there still remained certain misgivings among the Chhutbhaiya Muafidars even after the promulgation of the new Muafi Rules, His Highness' Government were further pleased to announce, *vide* Gazette Notification No. 45 dated 6th November 1939 that recognised shares of Chhutbhaiyas which were amalgamated with that of Tikai in pursuance of the policy of reversion would be

restored to surviving legitimate heirs in the line of the original shareholder

(b) The Pratishtha ceremony of Shri Sita Mataji at Vijey Mandir temple, Alwar took place on the 26th April 1939. The total expenditure in connection with the ceremonies amounted to Rs 7590/-.

19. The following statement will explain the income and expenditure of the Department during the year under report.

Income & Expenditure

(a) Punya Section

Income

<u>No.</u>	<u>Items</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1939-40</u>
1	Interest on Victoria Jubilee Fund	625	625
2	Court of Wards charges	1285	1285
3	Fines	19	13
4	Miscellaneous	...	98
	Total	1927	2021

Expenditure

1	Pay of Officers	3727	3380
2	Pay of establishment	3504	3535
3	Allowances, honoraria etc	987	1103
4	Contingencies	645	620
5	Grants-in-aid, donations etc.	77279	80850
6	Ceremonies & festivals	1361	962
	Total	87503	90450

(b) Muafi Section

Income

1	Court of wards charges	1157	967
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Expenditure

1	Pay of establishment	684	692
2	Allowances, honoraria etc.	195	196
3	Contingencies	8	10
4	Grants-in-aid, donations etc.	1500	1500
	Total	2300	2395

CHAPTER X.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

1. CENTRAL RECORDS

Minister-in-charge

Judicial Minister R. B. Sardar Lehna Singh 1-1-39 to 30-9-39

Development Officer K. Raghubir Singh 1-10-39 to 31-3-40

Head of Department

Superintendent Lala Shivraj Bihari Lal 1-1-39 to 31-3-40

1. For securing greater safety and better preservation of records of the various courts and offices of the State, a separate department known as the Central Records was established in 1928. To this department are consigned the records of all the departments except those of His Highness' Government Offices and of the High Court.

The duty of the establishment consists in receiving, checking, issuing and restoring records, and preparing and issuing copies of judgements and orders passed by the various judicial courts of the State and by the heads of other State departments.

2. In this section copies are prepared and checked by record keepers. There are eight copyists and they prepared 6339 copies during the year under report. The cost of the copying estab-

ishment amounted to Rs 1516. The income on account of copying fees was Rs 5543 recovered in stamps on documents on which court fee stamps had been affixed. 268 copies were issued gratis to the Jail department.

3. The weeding of records and destruction of useless papers was carried out in accordance with rules framed for the purpose by a committee and sanctioned by His Highness' Government in November, 1934. The weeding staff now consists of 1 supervisor, 6 weeders and 3 bastabardars against 2 supervisors 12 weeders and 5 bastabardars in the last year.

During the year under report the posts of 1 supervisor & 2 Bastabardars were retrenched & those of 4 weeders were made permanent.

The weeding work done by the department is explained in the following statement.

No.	Section	Work done
1	Revenue	(1) Record of all Nizamats completed and brought upto date.
2	Criminal	(1) 16,554 misals arranged according to villages (2) Goshwaras for 28,410 misals prepared (3) 20,193 files destroyed
3	Civil	(1) 14,561 misals arranged according to villages (2) Goshwaras for 30,024 misals prepared (3) 31,942 misals & 60,007 miscellaneous papers destroyed (4) Records of 8 Nizamats overhauled and re-arranged

II PRESS

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister Major C. W. L. Harvey 1.4. 39 to 31.3. 40

Head of Department

Manager Mr. P. S. Rangan 1.4.39. to 31.3.40

✓ The State maintains its own Press. It was started in 1905.

✓ During the year under report it was moved from the Jail to the new Secretariat buildings in the city and is now worked by Electricity.

Important orders, notifications, court notices, statistics etc. are given publicity through the State Gazette which is printed and published weekly on every Monday.

38 sets of rules and regulations of the State were printed and published during the year under report.

4. The following statement gives the details of receipts

Income & expenditure and expenditure under main heads for the last two years:-

<u>Receipts</u>			<u>Expenditure</u>		
Heads	1938-39	1939-40	Heads	1938-39	1939-40
From			Supervision	2,074	2,400
Depts.	26,006	22,573	Establishment	6,036	6,120
Cash	339	519	Allowances and Honoraria	7	26
			Supply & Services		
			1 Spare Parts	145	160
			2 Cost of paper	8,925	6,514
			3 Purchase of new		
			machinery and Types	5,494	9,240
			4 Miscellaneous	2,869	1,644
			5 Cost of Jail labour	590	300
				26,137	26,404
Total	26,345	23,092	Less Capital expenditure	6,736	8,540
			Net expenditure	19,401	17,864
			Working Profit— Rs.	6,944	5,228

III STATIONERY

Minister-in-charge

Chief Minister ... Major C. W. L. Harvey 1. 4. 39. to 31. 3. 40

Head of Department

Superintendent Pt. Narain Behari 1. 4. 39 to 31. 3. 40.

5. Allied to His Highness' Government Offices is the Stationery Department. It supplies stationery and typewriters to every department of the State and controls and scrutinizes the stationery requirements of the various offices.

6 The budget provision for 1939-40 was Rs 12,000/-
 Expenditure The expenditure amounted to Rs 10,800/-
 leaving a surplus of Rs 1,200/- out of
 which Rs 1,000/- was surrendered in the interests of
 general economy.

IV DAULAT KHANA

Minister in-charge

Chief Minister Major C. W. L. Harvey 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

Head of Department

Controller ... Thakur Mahadev Singh 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

7. The department is responsible for the maintenance of the furnishings, carpets, durries, camp furniture etc. of the various palaces and houses belonging to the State.

8. The number of bungalows and houses furnished by the State was 37. The new Secretariat offices were supplied with furniture during the year,

9. The income of this department is small and is mostly derived from the sale of condemned articles and loan of furniture to State officials and others on hire. The total amount realised during the year was Rs. 1418/- against the budget provision of Rs 300/-

The expenditure of the Department, amounting to Rs 32,913 was incurred under two separate major heads; one for the State and the other for the Palaces. Rs 19,740/- were allotted for the State and Rs 15,508 for the Palaces. Rs 18,124/- and Rs 14,789 respectively were spent under these heads.

V GUEST HOUSE

Minister in-charge.

Chief Minister ... Major C. W. L. Harvey 1.4.39 to 31.3.40

Head of Department

Superintendent Captain Ram Singh ... 1.4.39 to 31.3.40

10. The total number of persons, who were treated as guests of the State during the year was 422 of whom 23 were European Officers, 98 were Indian Sardars, 8 were clerks and 293 were servants. The details of distinguished guests have been given in Chapter I.

11. The charge of the Rest House during the year remained with the Superintendent. 294 visitors used the Rest House and a sum of Rs 822/4/- was received and credited in the State Treasury on account of rent of rooms and electric charges.

12. The budget allotment sanctioned for the department during the year was Rs. 14,000/- The expenditure remained within the sanctioned estimate.

VI GARAGE.

Minister in-charge

Lt. Col. Dh. Ganeshi Lal 1.4.39 to 31. 3. 40.

Chief Minister Major C. W. L. Harvey .. 1.4. 39. to 31.3.40.

Head of Department

Superintendent- Babu S. H. Chatterjee ... 1.4.39. to 31.3.40.

13. The State Garage maintains the following vehicles and equipment —

11 Cars	6 Watering lorries
6 Passenger lorries	1 Dog Van
4 Trucks	1 Fire Engine

✓ The vehicles disposed of or purchased during the year are detailed below:—

<u>Disposed of</u>	<u>Purchased</u>
4 Cars	3 Cars
3 Lorries	2 Lorries
1 Dogs' Van	1 Commer Chassis

One valve refacing Tool, one vulcanizing machine one flexible polishing machine and two hydraulic jacks were purchased during the year.

In addition to the vehicles detailed above, the Palace Garage maintained 17 cars and 2 lorries.

14. 15 drivers, 7 cleaners, 1 mechanic & 3 fitters attend to the State cars & lorries and 10 drivers with 4 cleaners attend to Palace vehicles,
Staff

15. The expenditure of the Garage department for Budget the last two years has been as follows:—

No.	Items	Actuals 1938-39	Actuals 1939-40
1	Pay of officers	1,786	1,725
2	Pay of establishment	8,839	9,959
3	Allowances, honoraria etc.	668	814
4	Purchase of petrol and oil	4,183	12,132
5	Purchase of machinery, tubes, tyres, tools, paints etc.	15,739	12,940
6	Running & upkeep of ambulance car	992	...
7	Purchase of Chassis, cars and bodies	7,026	28,790
8	Contingencies	3,536	1,821
Total		42,769	68,181

VII STATE LIBRARY.

Minister-in-charge.

Home Minister *Thakur Sultan Singh* 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

Head of Department

Librarian *Joshi Ramesh Chandra* 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

✓16. The State Library now designated as the State Library and Art Gallery was founded early Foreword in the 19th century by Maharaja Viney Singhji. A portion of it also came from Tijara on the death of Maharaj Balwant Singhji. It has a choice collection of old manuscripts mostly in Sanskrit, a few works in Arabic and Persian of outstanding value, and a large number of fine Mughal and other Indian paintings.

The contents of the Library consist of:—

Sanskrit Books	4,810
Hindi	704
Urdu	618
Persian & Arabic Books	941
English Books	195
Paintings	3,101

Of these about 100 manuscripts and 60 pictures are of considerable importance and value.

Two books of reference have been prepared up to date from which information of the contents of the Library can be obtained. They are " Alwar and Its Art Treasures " compiled by Surgeon-Major T. Holbein Hendley and published by W. Griggs, Hanover Street, London, in 1888, and a Catalogue of the Sanskrit manuscripts prepared by Dr. Peter Peterson, Sanskrit Professor, Elphinston College, Bombay, and printed in 1892.

During the year a start was made to catalogue in detail the finer manuscripts and paintings, for which the services of an expert from the School of Arts at Lucknow were requisitioned at a cost of about Rs. 1,500.

17. The important manuscripts of the State Library are mentioned below:-

Manuscripts

- (1) The place of honour among the manuscripts must be given to the " Waqayat Babari " It is one of the few copies of the work which are in existence, and was executed almost at the same time as the original composition of the book itself. In the last page of the book is inscribed the name of the calligraphist, Ali-Ul-Katbi, also known as Mir Ali of Herat, and the exact date of its composition, viz. 937 A. H. (about 1530 A. D.). It was transcribed in the reign of the Emperor Humayun (1526-1555) and bears his personal seal. It was sent by His Highness the late Maharaj Jey Singhji for display in the London Exhibition.
- (2) The illuminated manuscript copy of Sadi's Gulistan, written by Agha Mirza of Delhi at the instance of and during the rule of Maharaja Viney

Singhji. Each page is said to have taken about fifteen days to prepare, and the borders of each page, which were designed and painted by Natha Shah and Qari Abdul Rahim of Delhi, required from two to four days to paint. The illustrations were painted by artists of Alwar. The whole work took twelve years to complete and is said to have cost about a lac of rupees.

- (3) The " Haft Band Kashi ", written on both sides of 13 ivory sheets by Hafiz Nurullah of Lucknow in the year 1835, under the orders of Nasiruddin Hyder, the King of Oudh.
- (4) A beautifully illuminated copy of the Quran in Arabic. This work was purchased by Maharaja Viney Singhji from a Mohammedan traveller at a cost of Rs 3,000. The calligraphy is remarkably neat, and one of its most beautiful features is the regularity of the white border left round each of the letters of the text.
- (5) A thumb-nail worked copy of Sheikh Sadi's " Karima " executed by Ghulam Mustafa bin Mohammed of Sialkot in the Punjab. The book is finely bound in leather.
- (6) The " Git Govind " written by Jaya Deva, a Bengali poet of the 12th Century. The book contains 35 fine illustrations and was probably executed in the early years of the 19th century.
- (7) A copy of the " Bhagwat Gita ", containing 24 paintings probably written in the early part or the middle of the 19th century.
- (8) A long cloth-mounted roll in which the whole of the " Mahabharat " is written in very small characters. There are 61 paintings and insets,

and the work was written in the early years of the 19th Century.

18. Alwar attained some celebrity in the past on account of its book-binding. The art was introduced by one Abdul Rehman who learnt it from a Fakir in Lahore and then came to settle in Alwar. He died in about 1888, but a number of samples of his excellent work may be seen in the Library.

The binding has a speciality, the ornamentation whether in colour or gold, being somewhat after the Grolier style in which the colours are painted on the boards and are not inlaid. The art has unfortunately declined, but in its heyday it attracted the admiration of royal and distinguished personages, including Her Majesty Queen Victoria to whom a specimen of it in the form of covers to a volume containing the names of subscribers to the National Fund established by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, was presented.

19. Of the many valuable and rare paintings in the picture Gallery may be mentioned those representing:—

(1) Amir Timur with the imprisoned Sultan Bayazid of Turkey (1402) and attended by Agha Isha Kabli and Agha Fida Kabli, painted by Alam son of Mohammed Talib during the reign of Shah Alam Ghazi.

(2) Jehangir playing Holi in his pleasure garden— an early 18th century work.

(3) Jehangir with a golden orb in his hand; painted on the 11th anniversary of his reign (1616 A. D.) and with an impression of the Imperial seal on the back.

- (4) Shah Tahmasp of Persia by Farrukh Beg. This is a very fine portrait with beautiful subdued colouring and excellent line work showing slight influence of the school of Riza Abbasian early Mughal period work.
- (5) Jehangir shooting an arrow through a negro's head while standing on a terrestrial globe placed on the shoulders of a cow which stands on the back of a fish. At the bottom is painted the famous scales of justice with a goat and lion meekly sitting together. On either side are medallions depicting the Princes of the House of Timur—an early 17th century work.
- (6) Portrait of Babar and young Humayun in fighting kit with Mirza Hoshiyar in attendance. A very fine example of the Indo-Persian style of painting.
- (7) A procession of Akbar II in three pieces.

20. The Library attracted a large number of visitors,
the total being close upon 2500 in the
Visitors year.

Amongst others the following distinguished persons visited the Library:—

- 1 His Excellency the Crown Representative
- 2 Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow
- 3 The Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana
- 4 The Resident at Jaipur
- 5 His Highness the Raja Sahib of Pudukottai
- 6 The Nawabzada Sahib of Palanpur

VIII STATE ARMOURY

Minister-in-charge

Home Minister Th. Sultan Singh ... 1. 4. 39. to 31. 3. 40.

Head of Department

Munsarim (a) Joshi Ramesh Chandra 1. 4. 39 to 29. 10. 39.

Munsarim (b) Sheikh Mohammed Ahmad 30.10.39 to 31.3.40.

21. The State Armoury which may be said to have been in existence since the year in which the State was founded, contains numerous weapons of rare workmanship, and a large assortment of arms and equipment of all kinds. The Armoury consists of:-

1.	Swords	...	...	...	2,160
2.	Guns and Rifles	..	...	...	2,165
3.	Pistols	...	....	...	273
4.	Shields	..	...	...	402
5.	Daggers	...	..	...	585
6.	Battle-axes	...	...	...	38
7.	Spears	..	-	...	73

22. Alwar has long been famous for its swords, since about 150 years ago when two skilful brothers, Sheikh Ahmad and Gul Ahmad, descendents of a family of famous sword makers of Persia then in service at the Imperial Court at Delhi, accepted the offer of Maharaj Bakhtawar Singh ji and came to reside in Alwar. They introduced the old Persian art of producing watered steel. The fine examples of inlaid, enamelled and damascened swords which can be seen in the collection bear testimony to their art, and the skill and fine workmanship which is still possessed by their

descendents. Five of the more famous swords of Alwar have been sent at different times to exhibitions in London, the United States of America, and in India. Mention may be made of the following:—

1. Sword of Ali— An inscription on the blade indicates that Ali received it from the people of Egypt in the second year of the Hijri era.
2. Sword of Shah Abbas of Persia.— A splendid sword of Persian manufacture with a beautiful hilt.
3. Shah Jehan's sword.— A fine specimen of the work of Gujérat.
4. Sword of Dara Shikoh, son of Shahjahan.— This was manufactured by Mohd. Saleh, an ancestor of the present sword makers of Alwar.
5. Sword of Nadir Shah Durrani of Persian manufacture of a high order.— The hilt is of walrus ivory.
6. Talwar Sosan-Pata-But,— manufactured in the time of His Highness Maharaj Bakhtawar Singhji.
7. Talwar Foladi.— A sword said to have been valued at Rs 1,00,000/-. It was prepared by the sword makers of Alwar.
8. A sword made from four different species of steel (Folad and Sakela)
9. Talwar Sudet Sakela Dudhara.— A sword of Akbar the Great, with his picture engraved on it.
10. Halabbi Sakela.— A sword of the Emperor Jehangir, with his picture engraved on it.
11. Talwar Walayti Folad.— A sword of the Emperor Alamgir with his name engraved on the back in gold.

IX. TOSHEKHANA

Minister in-charge

Home Minister ... *Th. Sultan Singh* .. 1. 4. 39 to 31. 3. 40

Head of Department

Munsarim ... *Rao Sri Narain* ... 1. 4. 39 to 31. 3. 40

23. The State Toshekhana which may be said to date back to the year of the foundation of the State in 1775 A. D. contains many interesting and valuable pieces of jewellery, and other objects of artistic interest. The examples of enamelled jewellery and some of the pieces of jade are of outstanding merit. Amongst the State jewels worn by the Ruler on ceremonial occasions, are some very fine diamonds, emeralds and pearls.

24. In the Toshekhana are also kept the paraphernalia of the State used at the time of ceremonial processions, etc., amongst which may be mentioned the "Mahi Maratib" or the Fish Emblem granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam in 1775 A. D. to the founder of the State, Rao Raja Pratap Singhji, and various swords of honour and other signs of distinction accorded from time to time to the various rulers of the State.

25. The Toshekhana was visited by Lady Linlithgow, when His Excellency the Crown Representative visited Alwar in March, and His Highness the Maharaja showed Her Excellency a number of the more precious pieces of jewellery etc.

26. The departmental expenditure amounted to
Rs 7,608 against the budgetted provision
Expenditure of Rs 9,000 during the year under report.
A sum of Rs 2,848 was remitted to treaty States under
head " Shishtachars ".

CHAPTER XI

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

I. AGRICULTURE

Minister in-charge

Development Officer K. Raghubir Singh 1. 4. 39 to 31. 3. 40

Head of Department

Agricultural Officer L. Lakshman Sivaroop 1. 4. 39 to 31. 3. 40

1. The Agricultural Department was established in 1935 and has since been improving and developing agriculture in the State by means of:—

Foreword

- (a) Demonstration Farms
- (b) The supply of improved seeds to agriculturists through Seed depots.
- (c) The supply, in the form of rewards, and on easy term payments of modern improved agricultural implements.
- (d) Demonstrating the use of mechanical power as applied to agriculture.

2. Until last year the department was managing demonstration farms at Alwar and Kishangarh only. During the current year two new State farms were opened at Barrod and Govindgarh and a third State aided farm was started at Pratapgarh. Altogether 125 bighas of land are being cultivated for demonstration purposes etc. by the department.

3. There were four seed and implement depots at the opening of the year and a fifth depot was started at Govindgarh during the present year. The Depots distributed 1800 maunds of various improved seeds and 25 Meston ploughs. Some of the latter were given on Taccavi, and some free to Zamindars at cattle fairs as prizes in ploughing competitions. Zamindars have begun to realise that the improved varieties of seeds supplied through the department give better results than indigenous seeds.

4. The year was again one of scarcity of rain and in parts of the State the water level in the wells was very low. At certain places the water in the wells completely dried up. To combat these difficulties the department brought into use six well boring sets and successfully bored 40 wells at different places in the affected areas.

5. The poor rainfall specially in the hilly tracts of the State from which most of the fodder requirements of the State are met, was responsible for creating a severe shortage of fodder so much so that the demands of the State departments could not be met. To overcome this shortage of fodder and also to help the more needy cultivators in scarcity

stricken areas the following measures were adopted:-

- (1) A Grass farm was established at the Capital to supply green fodder to the State departments. It supplied over 15,000 mds. of fodder.
- (2) Three oil Engine pumps were purchased and installed by the State in wells in the Behror Nizamat where the scarcity was most acute.
- (3) A large amount of fodder was distributed free.
- (4) Fodder seeds worth Rs 6000/- were imported from outside the State and supplied to the Zamindars at half price.

The three pumps installed in wells in the Behror Nizamat helped to irrigate about 170 bighas of land to produce partly fodder and partly grain crop. The fodder supplied free to the cultivators amounted to over 6,000 maunds and in addition 125 bighas of first class Chahi grain crops were grown. Double relief was given by these pumps for whereas on one hand a large quantity of green fodder was made available, on the other hand a considerable number of bullocks, which would have worked to maintain the wells received well-needed rest.

6. The income of the Department was Rs 7,051/- as against Rs 3,000/- of the previous year. Income and Expenditure The expenditure was Rs. 41,600/- as against Rs. 21,000/- in the previous year. The excess expenditure included the cost of 6 new pumps which were installed at the grass farms and in the Behror Nizamat.

II. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Minister in-charge

Chief Minister Major C. W. L. Harvey. 31. 3. 39. to 1. 10. 39

Development Officer K. Raghubir Singh. 1. 10. 39 to 31. 3. 40

Head of Department

Senior Inspector Lala HarNarain Gupta 1. 4. 39 to 31. 3. 40

7. The position in regard to the number of societies in the State is explained in the following statement:—

Serial no.	Nizamat	1938-39				1939-40				Total
		Better Living	Rural	Urban	Indus-trial	Better Living	Rural	Urban	Indus-trial	
1	Alwar	35	13	8	1	39	18	9	1	67
2	Ramgarh	19	8	...	...	21	9	...	1	31
3	Rajgarh	12	...	2	1	12	...	2	1	15
4	Mandawar	27	...	...	...	27	2	...	...	29
5	Kishengarh	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
6	Tijara	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
7	Thanaghazi	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
8	Behror	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
9	Laohhmangarh	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total		107	21	10	2	113	29	11	3	156

8. At the close of the year the total number of members in the various societies was 4887 as against 4261 the figure of the previous year. The working capital of the urban credit societies was Rs 31,045/-, of the rural credit societies Rs. 16,973/- and that of the industrial societies was Rs. 907/-. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 18,610/- Rs. 5,392/- and Rs. 510/- respectively.

9. The following statement shows the total assets and liabilities of the credit societies as they stood on 31. 3. 1940:-

Liabilities		Assets	
Shares	6640/12/	Loan to members	42,617/2/6
Compulsory deposits	9611/2/6	Loan to societies.	3963/10/-
State Loan	4777/-/-		
Reserve Fund	350/9/6		
Share transfer fund	90/-/-	Cash in hand	1886/13/9
Loan from societies	3758/3/9	Post office	458/-/-
Fixed deposits of members	6492/4/9		
Fixed deposits of non-members	15090/-/-		
Profits	2115/12/6		
Total	48,925/10/3	Total	48,925/10/3

10. During the year a few Ghee societies were started. Ghee is one of the more important Uplift bye-industries of the cultivators, and this expansion is being watched with interest.

11 The expenditure of the department came to
 Rs. 7,827/9/- as against 12,623/7/6
 during the last year.

Details

Particulars	1938-39	1939-40
Pay of Officers	3,722/-	1,320/-
Pay of establishment	43,32/12/6	4,112/11
Travelling Allowance	1,788/12/3	1,389/1/6
House Rent	328/12/6	...
Purchase of furniture	40/-/6	2/5
Purchase of books	97/6/-	55/7
Purchase of Gramophone Records	199/9/9	18/11/6
Slides	94/-	...
Conveyance charges	23/5/6	12/13
Contingencies	192/-	188/5/
Telephone charges	30/-	6/
Uniforms	34/-	...
Miscellaneous	211/2/3	166/11
Leave pay contribution	432/14/2	...
Prize to good operators.	65/2/-	32/
	11,591/14/5	7,304/4
Chamar School	1,031/9/3	523/5
Total	12,623/7/8	7,827/9

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Minister In-charge

Army Minister *Col. Abdul Rehman* 1.4.39 to 31.3.40

Head of Department

Superintendent *Pt. Hira Lal Patel* 1.4.39 to 31.3.40

12. Before the year 1933 the State maintained a Goshala. This was converted in that year into a modernised Dairy under a properly qualified officer. In 1937 the State invited Sir Arthur Olver, Animal Husbandry Expert to the Government of India, to give advice in regard to the improvement of the livestock in the State. He toured in the districts to see the cattle and examine local conditions and prepared a scheme in which he advocated particularly the improvement of indigenous breeds of cattle. In 1938 his successor Mr. F. Ware was invited to the State for a similar purpose and he suggested that in place of the existing dairy farm a cattle breeding farm should be established. In order to promote the development of indigenous breeds, such a farm was started at the close of the year 1938—39.

13 The two main breeds of cattle indigenous to Alwar are the Mewat and the Rath. The " Mewat " is big sized, strong and some what lanky, rather after the Harijana type of cattle, but is a fine draught animal. It is confined to the eastern and north eastern parts of the State in the Nizamats of Alwar, Lachhmangarh, Rungarh, Tijara and Kishangarh. The " Rath " is not very big, but is particularly compact,

and well formed with clean well developed limbs, good bone and feet of good quality. It is suitable for medium draught. This breed is confined to the northern and north western portion of the State, in the Nizamats of Mandawar, Behror and Bansur where grazing is more difficult to find. Neither breed are great milkers but the new Cattle Breeding Farm hopes to increase the milk yield while preserving the good draught propensities of both.

14. At the end of the year under report the number of the two breeds in the farm was:—
Breeding farm

<u>Mewati</u>		<u>Rath</u>	
Stud Bulls	2	Stud Bulls	1
Stud calves	7	Stud bull calves	10
Cows	30	Cows	25
Calves	<u>21</u>	Calves	<u>12</u>
Total	60		48

The farm has spacious buildings and the rations given to the cattle have been standardised according to the scale obtained from the nutrition institute at Izzatnagar (U. P.)

Mr. P. J. Kerr, Animal Husbandry Commissioner of the Government of India visited the Farm on the 25th and 26th of April. 1939. He called attention to the desirability of weaning, hand rearing, handling calves, feeding for early maturity, prenatal handling, multiple milking and culling. He also suggested that the Superintendent should be sent for three months training on the research side of Cattle Breeding, and this was later done, the Superintendent being sent for training

from the 1st August 1939 to the 31st October 1939 at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Delhi.

15 Thirteen cattle fairs were successfully organized in the State at different places during the year. All these were attended by the veterinary staff who rendered necessary veterinary aid. Since the establishment of the cattle breeding farm it has been laid down that the Superintendent of the farm will attend all such fairs and that the personnel of the committee for the selection of cattle for prizes will include the Superintendent and an officer of the Veterinary department.

16. As was the case last year the State again took an active part in the All India Cattle Show held in Delhi in February 1940, where 29 exhibits of both Rath and Mewat breeds were entered. The exhibits were collected two weeks before the commencement of the show and the expenses of their feed and upkeep in Alwar, the wages of the attendants and the railway fare to Delhi and back were borne by the State. The Show Committee provided feed for the cattle free of charge during their 10 days' stay in Delhi. The camp in which they were accommodated was provided free and free tickets were issued to the exhibitors and to the cattle attendants.

The following prizes were won at the All India Cattle Show at Delhi:-

No.	Particulars	Prize
1	Mewati bull " Jagmohan " of Murli Jat of Malakhera	1st Rs 100/-
2	Mewati bull " Man Singh " of Pt. Radha Charan, Alwar	2nd Rs 50/-

No.	Particulars	Prizes	
3	Mewati cow " Naraini " of Nurain Lal Alwar	1st	Rs 50/—
4	Rath cow " Kishni " of Cattle Breeding Farm	1st	Rs —/
5	Rath cow " Budhi " of L. Kanhaiya Lal, Bhanot	2nd	Rs 50/—
6	Rath cow " Mehendi " of Lt. Col. D. Ganeshi Lal ji Mahodaya	4th	Rs 25/—
7	Mewati heifer " Rutei " of Cattle Breeding Farm	1st	Rs 100/— Breed champion- ship and Alwar Challenge cup
8	Mewati heifer " Alwali " of Cattle Breeding Farm	3rd	—
9	Mewati heifer " Chatri " of Chatarbhuj, Kharera	5th	Rs 15/—
10	Mewati heifer " Kulyami " of Th. Raghunir Singh, Bijwar	4th	Rs 25/—
11	Rath heifer " Mohan " of Cattle Breeding Farm	1st	—
12	Rath heifer " Indra " of Indraj, Mainpur Bas	2nd	Rs 50/—
13	Rath heifer " Rumpyari " of Dr. Ram Nath Singh Dangiwas	3rd	Rs 25/—

In addition to these 17 consolation prizes were also won by Alwar exhibitors.

17. Under rules issued during the year under report regarding the dedication and distribution of bulls, 7 Mewati bulls were given away

Miscellaneous

to members of the public as follows:—

No.	Name	Date of Birth			Date of Issue	Village	Address
1	Sheokurika	31	5	37	1 7 39	Mubarakpur	Nasurullah Khan
2	Mogarka	3	2	37	31 8 39	Alwar	P. Radha-charan
3	Gomaka	9	4	38	12 9 39	Chimrawali	Thikana
4	Papiyaka	6	2	38	10 10 39	Alwar	P. Ram-kishore
5	Moraka	6	9	37	3 11 39	Ghari	Thikana
6	Bharbhutika	5	11	37	28 11 39	Chotos	Birdichand
7	Malakherika	19	5	37	15 2 39	Garh	Thikana

A comparative statement showing the figures of Live-stock in the State is given below:—

Name of Live stock	Census of 1935	Census of 1940	Difference	
			Increase	Decrease
Cattle	417148	352122	...	65326
Buffaloes	176111	176054	...	57
Sheep	65541	159518	93977	...
Goats	359660	338893	...	20767
Horses & Ponies	6884	5686	...	1198
Mules	65	39	..	35
Donkeys	13546	14099	553	..
Camels	5738	5857	119	...
Total	1044803	1252250	94659	87383

On a request from the Bahrain Government (Persian Gulf) 12 Rath cattle consisting of one bull, one bull calf, 6 cows, and 4 heifers were sold to them from the State

Cattle Breeding Farm. The Farm Superintendent himself proceeded with the cattle in order to advise on their care and feeding etc.

His Highness the Raja of Puddukotai visited the Farm on 12th February 1940.

His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to Alwar on 3rd March 1940 made a special visit of inspection of the Cattle Breeding Farm.

18. The expenditure of the department was as follows:—

	<u>1938—39</u>	<u>1939—40</u>
Establishment	4,718/—	6,325
Supply and services	9,054	17,578
Contingencies etc.	<u>1,244</u>	<u>1,447</u>
Total	15,016	25,350

IV. VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Minister-in-charge

Army Minister—Col. Abdul Rehman.....1. 4. 39. to 31. 3. 40

Head of Department

Chief Vcty. Officer (Offg.) V. Srinivasan...7. 5. 39. to 31. 3. 40

19. Before the year 1933 there were only small dispensaries in two military units. The Civil Veterinary department was established in the middle of 1933 when Veterinary hospitals were started at four places —Alwar, Rajgarh, Tijara and Mandawar. The work gradually expanded until at the

beginning of the year 1938-39 there were 10 Veterinary hospitals, one at each Nizamath headquarters. Three more Sub-dispensaries were opened during the year 1939-40 and the total number of hospitals and dispensaries is now thirteen. Each dispensary is under the charge of a qualified veterinary assistant. A number of these officers are retired hands from British India. The State selected four young candidates and sent them to the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, as stipendiary students. One had to give up his studies but the other three are still at the College. It is hoped to send more students to the Bombay or Bengal Veterinary Colleges when vacancies become available.

20. The Civil Veterinary Hospital in Alwar proper was found to be inconveniently situated Building being too far from the City. A big serai known as the " Moore Sarai " was accordingly reconditioned and now suits the purpose of a Veterinary Hospital admirably. The new building was improved at a cost of Rs6,000 and provides besides ample hospital accommodation, rooms for the whole staff and the office of the Chief Veterinary Officer. The hospital was moved to the new buildings in May 1939. Most of the hospital buildings in the Nizamaths are inadequate, but steps are being taken to improve them as funds permit. In Govindgarh, an old building has been reconditioned to suit requirements and a hospital was established there during the year under report.

21. The quinquennial census of livestock was carried Livestock out during the year and the total live- Census stock of the State on 31. 1. 1940, amounted to 1,060,931 of which 5,28,176 were bovines. Scarcity conditions and fodder famine had greatly reduced the stamina of the livestock and the total loss of life as a result thereof was estimated to be 18,358, while

deaths from contagious diseases and the other causes were 19,386. The detailed figures of this year's census and of the previous census will be found below: -

Livestock census.

Kind of animal	1935	1940
Breeding bulls	710	660
Working Bulls & Bullocks	124149	122116
Scrub Bulls	38306	20156
Cows	135791	116094
Heifers	45743	47091
Male calves	37303	22944
Female calves	35446	22761
Total	<u>417748</u>	<u>352122</u>
(Buffalo)		
Breeding Bulls	866	328
Working Bulls & Bullocks	11709	14924
Scrub Bulls	7984	8259
She Buffaloes	85276	78958
Buffalo Heifers	29497	37703
Male Calves	19622	15091
Female Calves	21157	20791
Total	<u>176111</u>	<u>176054</u>
(Others)		
Sheep	65441	159518
Goats	359660	338893
Horses & Ponies	6884	5686
Mules	65	30
Donkeys	13546	14099
Camels	5738	5857
Total	<u>451334</u>	<u>524083</u>
Grand Total	<u>1044893</u>	<u>1052259</u>

22. All Government animals were treated in the Military Veterinary Hospital, which was Work amalgamated with the Civil Veterinary Hospital in October 1939.

The staff of the department carried out extensive tours in villages during the year performing inoculations and castrations and doing propaganda work by explaining to the villagers the benefits available at the veterinary hospitals. This seems to have had good response as the number of cattle that come to the hospitals is definitely on the increase.

23. Rinderpest was reported in 50 villages with a total
 Diseases / mortality of 549 head of cattle. Sheep
 and goats were also affected. The outbreaks were attended to without delay and 6216 cases were vaccinated with vaccine manufactured in the Alwar laboratory, with excellent results.

Haemorrhagic- Septicaemia was reported from 5 villages, with 70 casualties. Foot and Mouth disease was reported in 107 villages, the mortality being 189. All the outbreaks were attended to and further spread was checked by anti-septic treatment. 6 villages were affected with Sheep pox with a mortality of 12. 196 head of sheep were successfully vaccinated with sheep pox vaccine.

There were 8 reported cases of rabies amongst dogs. Anti-rabic vaccination was performed with successful results on four bovines, one equine and 3 dogs which had been bitten by rabid dogs.

24. A small laboratory was set up in the Alwar Veterinary Hospital. It is now possible to
 Laboratory manufacture the goat-virus required for vaccines and this has saved expenditure which used to be incurred in importing the vaccine from outside. During the year 19550 c.c. sufficient for nearly 40,000 head of cattle was prepared out of 152 goats. 189 blood smears, one sample of vaginal smear from a she goat in a suspected

case of an unnatural offence, and four tissue samples were among the cases examined in the laboratory.

Details regarding the Out-door patients and Indoor patients in the various Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries as well as work carried out on tour will be seen from the following statement:-

Hospital or Dispensary	Cases treated—indoor and outdoor							Cases supplied with medicine
	Number of cases			Details of cases				
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total	Castra- tions	Major Opera.	Minor Opera.	Other cases	
Alwar Hospital	294	2991	3285	296	259	104	2626	4573
Rajgarh „	22	1363	1385	432	25	43	885	812
Tijara „	1	2042	2043	878	5	84	1076	438
Laohunagarh,	37	2137	2174	515	22	36	1601	6345
Behror „	2	2672	2674	1336	9	68	1261	183
Thanaghazi „	...	1191	1191	777	2	16	396	618
Rangarh „	...	3253	3253	982	14	54	2203	2108
Bansur „	15	3820	3835	1609	39	25	2162	339
Mandawar „	6	2740	2746	2167	31	50	498	561
Kishangarh „	6	2319	2325	773	20	50	1482	910
Malakhera Dis.	4	1211	1215	265	37	66	847	314
Kathumer „	5	1218	1223	213	14	21	875	760
Govindgarh „	...	448	448	9	2	21	416	151
Cattle Breeding Farm	180	...	180	4	...	4	172	...
Mangal Lancers	93	...	93	1	22	5	65	..
Grand Total	665	27405	28070	10357	501	647	16565	18112

25. The following statement shows the tours done, and the work carried out while on tour by Veterinary Officers during the year:—

Hospital or Dispensary	Contagious cases treated	Non-contagious cases treated	Number of inoculations	Number of castrations	Number of out breaks attended	Number of days on tour	number of villages visited
Alwar Hospital	2642	595	1913	137	27	70	58
Rajgarh "	2109	503	255	306	32	71	55
Tijara "	844	38	..	63	27	24	52
Laohhmangarh "	5621	132	1453	458	53	99	68
Behror "	6	83	199	54	1	22	32
Thanaghazi "	38	134	1083	49	5	24	13
Ramgarh "	1493	326	478	93	29	52	50
Bansu "	567	6	...	...	2	19	15
Mundawar "	175	365	..	78	22	56	44
Kishengarh "	614	22	513	107	14	62	31
Malakhera Dispensary	521	82	235	3	22	20	28
Kathumar "	...	2	...	7	2	2	2
Govindgarh "	148	1	87	...	2	5	33
Grand Total	14778	2289	6216	1355	238	526	481

26. The Arab stallion purchased by the State and made available for use by the public covered 23 mares during the course of the year.

27. A comparative statement of the expenditure of the Veterinary Department for the last five years is given below:—

Hends	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
Establishment	7570	8243	11264	17318	17699
Allowances, Honoraria etc.	1714	1323	2402	2377	1729
Supply and Services.	8573	8628	5780	6517	5695
Contingencies etc	1885	1728	2398	2554	1963
Stipends, Scholarships etc	...	...	773	1842	2493
Other Items.	...	...	9299	...	1063
Total	19742	19922	31856	30608	30582

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC BOARDS. & ASSOCIATIONS

I MUNICIPALITIES

Minister-in-Charge

Judicial Minister R. S. Sardar Lehna Singh... 1-4-39 to 30-9-39
Development Officer Kr. Raghbir Singh..... 1-10-39 to 31-3-40

Head of Department

Alwar

President Pt. Anand Narain Kaul.....1-4-39 to 31-3-40
Executive Officer P. Gopi Nath..1-4-39 to 31-3-40
Health Officer R. S. Pt. Dina Nath Sharman 1-4-39 to 31-3-40

Rajgarh

President (a) M. Tehzibul Hussain.1-4-39 to 31-3-40
Secretary (b) L. Shambhu Dayal..... ..1-4-39 to 31-3-40

Tijara

President (a) Th. Sajjan Singh.....1-4-39 to 31-3-40
Secretary (b) Sh. Muzaffar Hussain.....1-4-39 to 25-3-40
Secretary (c) L. Fakir Chand Jain 26-3-40 to 31-3-40

1 Under the Alwar State Municipalities and Small Towns Act of 1934, the Alwar Municipal Board and the Small Town Committee Rajgarh were established in 1934 and the Small Town Committee, Tijara in 1936.

Upto 31st August 1939 the Alwar Municipal Board consisted entirely of nominated official and non-official members. In September 1939, however, His Highness' Government decided to reconstitute the Board and to give to the people of the City of Alwar the right and power to elect a majority. Of the 24 members, 20 were elected by the citizens of Alwar, 2 were nominated by His Highness' Government to represent women and the depressed classes respectively and the remaining two were official members.

The Tijara and Rajgarh Small Towns Committees continued to have nominated officials and non-official members as follows:—

Name	Officials	Non-Officials	Total
S. T. Committee Rajgarh	3	15	18
S. T. Committee Tijara	3	11	14

NOTE:— Each local body elects its own vice President and Office bearers. The Nazims of Rajgarh and Tijara are ex-officio Presidents of the Rajgarh and Tijara Committees respectively.

2. The statement below shows the Sub-committees appointed by each of these local bodies to carry out their various functions.

No.	Districts	Particulars
1	Municipal Board Alwar	1. Finance Sub-Committee 2. Public Health Sub-Committee. 3. Municipal works and building Sub-Committee. 4. Octroi and other taxes Sub-Committee 5. Market and Vehicle Sub-Committee 6. Reforms Sub-Committee } 7. Byelaws Sub-Committee } temporary
2	Small Town Committee, Rajgarh	1. Budget Sub-Committee 2. Public Works " 3. Sanitation " 4. Light " 5. Purchase " 6. Audit " 7. Teh Bazari " 8. Octroi
3	Small Town Committee, Tijara	1. Bulding Sub-Committee 2. Sanitation " 3. Budget " 4. Light " 5. Audit " 6. Ten Bazari " 7. Bye-laws "

3. The average percentage of attendance of each member works out in the case of the Alwar Meetings. Board at 63%, of the Rajgarh Committee at 67% and of the Tijara Committee at 71%

4. The term of the members of the old Alwar Board who were nominated having expired on 31. 8. 39 Membership the new members were elected on a wide franchise introduced under the Revised Municipal Election Rules of 1939. The following are the names of the newly elected members of the Alwar Municipal Board:-

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Sah Chiranji Lal,
Vice- President | 11. M. Tasadduq Hussain |
| 2. Modi Nathu Ram | 12. Modi Kunj Behari Lal |
| 3. Mir. Muzaffar, Ali | 13. Modi Prabhu Dayal |
| 4. Pt. Ram Chandra
Upadhyaya | 14. M. Abdul Ghafoor Jamali |
| 5. L. Gauri Shankar | 15. Pt. Ram Chander Vakil |
| 6. Q. Niaz Ali | 16. Hakim Mohd. Mahmud |
| 7. M. Shabbir Hussain | 17. L. Padam Chand |
| 8. L. Inder Lal Mital | 18. L. Phool Chandra |
| 9. H. Barkat Ali | 19. L. Makhan Lal |
| 10. L. Ganga Sahai | 20. Haji Maqbool Ahmad |

The personnel of the Rajgarh Small Town Committee was nominated on 1.12.39 when five old members were renominated and 10 were replaced by the new nomi-

nees. The term of the members of the Tijara Committee having expired new members were nominated during the year.

5. The work of the Board and Committees in the matter of applications for disposal was kept well up to date. The statement below gives the number of applications for the construction of buildings and other miscellaneous petitions which the Board and Committees disposed of during the year:—

No.	Board and Committees	Applications received			Applications disposed of		
		For buildings	For other matters	Total	For buildings	For other matters	Total
1	Municipal Board Alwar	295	930	1225	230	520	750
2	S. T. Committee Rajgarh	125	436	561	95	307	402
3	S. T. Committee Tijara	64	112	176	40	104	144
	Total	484	1478	1962	365	931	1296

6 The statement below compares sanitary and lighting arrangements and the expenditure incurred thereon by the Sanitation & Lighting

Board and the Committees:

Board and Committees	Staff Particulars		Expenditure			
	Sanitation	Lighting	Sanitation		Lighting	
			38-39	39-40	38-39	39-40
Alwar	1 Health Officer	1 Inspector	2710	30,348	10270	11,234
	2 Sanitary inspectors	1 Tin Saz				
	22 Sanitary Staff	13 Lighters				
	6 Menials					
Rajgarh	192 Sweepers					
Tijara	1 Sanitary Inspector	1 Mistry	3280	3,413	2730	3,142
	6 Bhishties	6 Lighters				
	33 Sweepers					
	1 Bhishti	2 Lighters	1007	880	707	673
	12 Sweepers					

7. There was no serious epidemic within the limits of the Alwar Board or of the Tijara and Rajgarh Committees, during the year under report.

8. In Alwar the work of extinguishing fires was transferred to the Police on payment of an annual contribution of Rs 840/- by the Alwar Board; which also makes an annual contribution of Rs 2,500 to the State Garage for the maintenance of lorries required for watering the roads within the limits of the Alwar Municipality.

9. The statement of receipts and expenditure of the Budget three bodies is given below:—

Receipts

No.	Heads	Alwar		Rajgarh		Tijara	
		1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39	1939-40
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Fines and forfeitures	9	36	353	288	...	...
2	Miscellaneous	647	1,006	480	533	33	43
3	Ootroi	42,922	35,466	7,375	6,564	3,725	3,240
4	Share of State Customs	20,000	20,000	..	...	...	...
5	Teh Bazari Fee, Plan Fee & Tonga Fees etc.	359	300	1,831	1,756	100	41
6	Lighting Fees	557	403	...	...	...	...
7	Other Taxes and rents etc.	9,313	9,617	...	...	..	62
	Total	73,807	60,828	10,030	9,141	3858	3,386

Expenditure

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Municipal office	6,591	7,216	1,372	1,497	590	507
2	Ootroi	4,612	5,161	1,585	1,590	1,262	1,058
3	Conservancy, Lighting	37,374	39,545	6,011	6,555	1,007	1,553
4	Miscellaneous Aids, fees etc.	1,646	3,191	479	493	43	49
5	Municipal Property	1,222	1,659	...	...	...	...
6	Public Health	1,265	2,037	...	...	...	130
7	Fire Brigades	8,470	1,340	...	...	...	...
8	Repairs to city streets, etc.	14,534	6,937	75	156	750	20
	Total	75,714	67,586	9,520	10,291	3,652	3,317

The funds are deposited in the Treasury and the accounts are checked by the Accounts Office.

10. Octroi receipts were, as usual, the main source of income of the Board and Committees during the year, the percentage of these receipts to the total income being 88%, 72% and 95% for Alwar, Rajgarh and Tijara respectively. The heavy fall in the octroi receipts of the Municipal Board Alwar is due to the abolition of certain octroi duties.

II. STATE SOLDIERS' BOARD.

<i>President</i>	...	<i>Col. Abdul Rehman</i>	1-4-39 to 31-3-40
		(<i>Army Minister</i>)	
<i>Secretary</i>	...	<i>Pt. Anand Narain</i>	1-4-39 to 31-3-40
		(<i>Collector Alwar.</i>)	

11. The main functions of the State Soldiers' Board, are to maintain, encourage and promote the feeling of good-will between civil and military classes, to establish co-operation between ex-soldiers and civil officials, to explain to the civil authorities matters of particular moment to ex-soldiers, and to attend to the interests of the ex-soldier and his family, as also to the interest of serving soldiers away with their units. As a large number of ex-soldiers and serving soldiers of the Indian Army have their homes in the State, the board can do much for their benefit.

12. The State Soldiers' Board was started in 1933 but there was only one central body in Alwar, consisting of a President, Secretary and 8 members, and people in the Nizamats did not seem fully aware of its activities.

The question of the expansion of this organization was taken up in 1938. District Soldiers' Boards were set up in the Nizamats of Alwar, Kishangarh, Tijara, Ramgarh, Mandawar, and Behror, the local Nazim being the President, and three retired Indian Officers in each place serving as members.

These District Boards meet quarterly and submit their proceedings to the Secretary of the Central Board in Alwar for the information of the President of the Board. The central body meets twice a year at its head-quarters in Alwar. The usual meetings were regularly held during the year.

In order to acquaint the ex-soldiers and their dependants with the correct procedure to be adopted in applying for relief from charitable funds, printed pamphlets in English, Hindi and Urdu are widely distributed in the areas inhabited by military classes. These have proved to be of great assistance to all concerned.

11 war medals and clasps were presented and 13 arms licences distributed, to ex-service men through the various boards during the year under report.

Members of the District Soldiers' Boards were again asked to arrange tours in their Nizamats in order to ascertain the needs of the soldiers and their families.

It was impressed upon revenue officials that the investigation of cases of military relief, which are usually passed on to them for report, should be dealt with as quickly as possible.

These measures have helped greatly to revive interest amongst ex-soldiers of the Indian Army, and

the boards are proving to be a strength to the administration and useful to those for whom they function.

13. Upto the end of December 1939 altogether 53 cases of relief and 19 of scholarship had been investigated and recommended by the board. The following relief and scholarships were actually granted. A number of cases are still under the consideration of the authorities:-

Name of Fund	Form of relief	No. of Cases	Recipients
Indian Army Benevolent Fund	Pension	11	9 Widows 2 Ex-Soldiers
India & Burma Military and Marine Relief Fund	Lump Sum grant	2	1 Widow 1 Ex-Soldier
Silver Wedding Fund	Scholarship	10	Students

III. BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

<i>President</i>	<i>Col. Abdul Rehman</i>	1-4-39 to 31-3-40
	<i>(Army Minister)</i>	
<i>Commissioner</i>	<i>L. Shankar Prasad</i>	1-4-39 to 31-3-40
	<i>(Principal R. R. College)</i>	

14. Less than six years ago there were only two troops in the State schools; these carried on only intermittent work. In 1935, a new troop was organised in the College and on a suggestion from the General Headquarters for India, His Highness' Government formed a local Boy Scouts council consisting of a President, the State Scout Commissioner, the Assistant State Scout Commissioner and an Honorary Secretary. This State organization was eventually affiliated to the Boy Scout Association in India in March 1936.

15. During the year under report special efforts were made to spread the movement in the State. The Organising Secretary toured most of the Nizamats and started a number of new troops with the result that at the close of the year the total strength of Scouts, Cubs and Rovers stood at 1735 as against 541 in the previous year. The number of Groups this year is 82 " Controlled " and 2 " Open " as against 32 Controlled Groups last year. Five Local Associations, 2 at Alwar, 1 each at Ramgarh, Kishangarh and at Thanagazi have been constituted.

During the year, 7 Scouters, 3 Patrol Leaders, 3 Scout Masters and 5 Cub Masters' Conferences were held; 9 Social Service Camps were organised; 3 First class Hikes were undertaken and 6 Camp fires conducted. Scouts continued to render good services at the various Fairs in the State, and assisted in extinguishing and dealing with the epidemic of fires which broke out in the Alwar City in April and May of last summer.

A beginning has been made with rural reconstruction work in some Nizamats. Handicraft activities were displayed at the Scouts' exhibition during the Grand State Rally in December 1939. A beginning was also made with First Aid training and a few scouts in the city were trained for Red Cross work also.

An Alwar State Scout Rally and Camp was held in Alwar early in December 1939 and was attended by 293 Cubs from 25 packs, 366 scouts from 23 Troops, 46 Rovers from 3 Crews and by 51 Scouters.

His Highness the Chief Scout was present at the Prize distribution on 3. 12. 39 and the following message was received from H. E. the Chief Scout for India through the Chief Commissioner for India:—

" On behalf of His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and the General Head Quarters, I send very best

wishes for the success of the Alwar State Scout Rally which is being held during the next few days.

We are all aware of the great interest evinced in the movement by His Highness the Maharaja and the other officers of the Association and of the progress which the movement has made during recent years. You have your own Organising Secretary and you have also translated Scout literature into the vernacular thus making it easy for the Movement to spread throughout the length and breadth of the State. We wish that you will continue your interest in the work as in the past and that the Association will grow and prosper in the years to come.

We wish all the boys and Scouters in Camp a very enjoyable time and good camping, and trust that you will have a most successful rally. "

Ahmad Said

Chief Commissioner.

During the visit of H. E. the Chief Scout for India to Alwar, the Scouts were fortunate enough to have an opportunity of welcoming him. His Excellency, accompanied by His Highness, inspected the Scouts, Cubs, Rovers and Scouters on 3. 3. 40. and was pleased to express his appreciation of their turn out.

16. During the year receipts on account of donations etc. amounted to Rs 29/10/3.

Finance

The State has given the following grants-in-aid to the Association:—

1936-37	Rs 2,568
1937-38	Rs 1,000
1938-39	Rs 2,000
1939-40	Rs 1,000

These grants meet expenditure on salaries and allowances, training camps, library, rallies, subsidies and supplies to scout troops etc.

— 2 —

Appendix I

Detailed List of officers and departments of the State.

Chief Minister—Major C. W. L. Harvey O. B. E, M. C.

(Services lent by the Political Department)

Pay Rs. 2,250 + Rs. 500—Overseas Allowance.

Departments	Officers	Pay	Allowances eto.
1 H. H's Government Offices.	Raj Ratna Pt. Narain Bihari Mahodaya M. A.	210	
(a) Stationery	Raj Ratan Pt. Narain Bihari Mahodaya M. A.	...	
2 Accounts Office	Lala Mansa Ram	400	
3 P. W. D.	Major A. G. Wheeler	880	50 C. A.
(a) S. D. O. Northern Distt.	Lala Kailash Nath	250	40 C. A.
(b) S. D. O. Southern Distt.	Lala Mela Ram	115	30 C. A.
(c) Labour Corps	M. Khurshed Alam	90	
(d) Bijlee	M. Musawar Ali	130	30 C. A.
4 Police	Khan Bahadur Ruhillah Khan	400	
(a) Supdt. Northern District	Kanwar Bakhtawar Lal	210	
(b) Supdt. Southern District	Qazi Mohammed Usuf B.Sc., LL. B.,	210	
5 Zenana Hospital	Dr. E. King M. D. B. S. (Lond) D. T. M. & H. (Lond)	450 +	100 O. A. 30 C. A. 55 P. F.
6 Female Education	Miss P. K. Jhanda Singh B.A	312	30 C. A

Departments	Officers	Pay	Allowances etc.
7 Daulat Khana	Kala Bhushan Thakur Mahadev Singh	190	30 C. A.
8 Forest	Pt. Ram Pratap M. So.	150	40 C. A.
9 Press	Kala Bhushan P. S. Rangan	200	
10 Garage	B. S. C. Chatterjee	150	
11 Guest House	Capt. Ram Singh	105	30 C. A.

Home Minister—Thakur Sultan Singh Mahodaya

(Tazimi Jagirdar)

Pay Rs 500+50 C. A.

1 Jageer	Joshi Mahesh Chandra B.A.	220	-
2 Punnya and Munfi	Lala Chhajjn Singh	180	20 H. A.
3 Secondary & Primary Education	Rai Sahib Pt. K. K. Nanavati M. A.	300	
4 Raj Rishi College	Lala Shanker Prashad M. A., LL. B.	400	100 P. P.
5 Medical	Capt. M.S. Katre M.B.B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.D.O.M.S.	750	30 C. A.
(a) Alexandra Hospital	Dr. M. S. Rahman M. B.B.S.	130	Acting
(b) Station Hospital	Dr. M. S. Rahman M.B.B.S.	130	
6 Pustakshala(Library)	Joshi Ramesh Chandra	95	
7 Silah Khana(Armoury)	Q. Sheikh Mohammed Ahmad	...	30 Alloo.
8 Toshakhana	Rao Shri Narain Mahodaya	105	

Revenue Minister—Rai Sahib Lala Ram Lal Anand

(Government Pensioner)

Pay Rs 500/-

1 Collector Alwar	Pandit Anand Narain B. So., LL. B.	310	
(a) Nizamat Alwar	Pt. Mool Chand	160	20 H. A.

Departments	Officers	Pay	Allowances eto.
(b) Niz. Kishengarh	Pt. Ganga Lohri B. A.	130	20 H. A.
(c) „ Tijara	Thakur Sajjan Singh B. So.	140	„
(d) „ Mandawar	Lala Khem Chand M. A.	140	„
(e) „ Behror	B. Surya Swarup B. A.	160	„
2 Collector Rajgarh	K. Khurshed Ali Khan B. A., LL. B.	240	
(a) Nizamat Rajgarh	M. Tahzibul Hussan	140	20 H. A.
(b) „ Bansur	L. Mool Chand B. A.	172	„
(c) „ Ramgarh	Pandit Bhawani Sahai	140	„
(d) „ Laohhmangarh	M. Barkat Ullah Khan	140	„
(e) „ Thanagazi	Th. Buddi Singh	130	„

Judicial Minister—J. N. Mushran B. A., LL. B.

(Government Pensioner)

Pay Rs 800/-

1 District & Sessions Judge	Pandit Rameshwar Nath M. A., LL. B.	400
(a) Munsif Alwar	M. Nasir Uddin B. A., LL. B.	150
(b) „ Rajgarh	Lala Mukat Bibari Lal B. A., LL. B.	200
(c) „ Behror	Lala Govind Sharan B. A., LL. B.	150
(d) „ Tijara	Sayod Hashmat Hussain B. A., LL. B.	160
(e) „ Bansur	Pandit Ram Chandra B. A., LL. B.	160
(f) „ Laohhmangarh	Thakur Raghubir Singh B. A., LL. B.	170

Departments	Officers	Pay	Allowance etc.
2 Public Prosecutor	Pandit Ganga Sharan B. A., LL. B.	160	
3 Registrar High Court	Pandit Uma Dutta B. A., LL. B.	150	20 D. A.
4 Central Prison	Mr. L. S. H. Martyn	160	
5 Municipal Board	Pandit Gopi Nath (Executive Officer)	110	25 H. A.
6 Treasury	Lala Shivraj Bihari Lal	210	
7 Central Records	Lala Shivraj Bihari Lal	...	

Army Minister—Col. Abdul Rehman Bahadur O. B. I.

(State Muafidar)

Pay Rs 600/-

1 Jey Paltan	Lt. Col. Sansar Chandra O. B. I., I. D. S. M.	300	100 D. A.
2 Mangal Lancers	Major Vikram Singh B. A.	200	30 D. A.
3 Pratap Paltan	Major Madho Singh	250	50 D. A.
4 Customs & Excise	Pt. Rup Narain B. A.	240	
5 Civil Veterinary	Dr. V. Shrinivasan	100	15 C. A.
6 Dairy	Pt. Hira Lal B. Ag.	+25 100	Offi. A.
7 Akhet	Dhabai Ram Pratap	130	
8 Khas Tavela	—	—	

Development Officer—Kanwar Raghubir Singh, B. A.

(Jagirdar)

Pay Rs. 340/-

(1) Mines	Lala Ganga Swarup	100	
(2) Agriculture	Lala Laxman Swarup B. Ag.	130	
(3) Gardens	Pt. Chain Narain	110	15 C. A.

Departments	Officers	Pay	Allowances etc.
(4) Co-operative	Lala Harnarain B. Com.	110	
(5) Nazool	Lala Bhonrey Lal	100	20 H. A.
<i>Palace</i>			
1 Private Secretary	Mr. V. R. Adiga M. A. B. Litt.	500	50 C. A.
2 Asst. Pri. Secretary	K. Shambhu Singh M. A.	110	
3 Antahpur	Thakur Govind Singh	35	10 L. A.
4 Military Secretary	R. K. Ridmal Singh Mahodaya	300	
(a) Rasora Khas	Bareth Baldev Dan B. A.	75	25 L. A.
(b) Deodhi Khas	Lala Chunni Lal	75	
5 Sardar-in-waiting	Lt. Col. Dhabai Gaueshi Lal Mahodaya C. I. E.	100	25 C. A.
6 do	Pandit Rambhadra Ojha Mahodaya M. A., L.L.B.	100	25 C. A.
7 do	Rao Yusuf Ali Khan Mahodaya	150	
8 A. D. C to H. H.	Kanwar Madho Singh	125	
9 —do— —do—	Thakur Rajendra Singh	50	25 L. A.
10 —do— —do—	Kanwar Nahar Singh	200	
11 —do— —do—	Thakur Harnath Singh	50	25 L. A.

Note:—

Mahodaya	=	Tazimi Sardar
C. A.	=	Conveyance Allowance
D. A.	=	Duty Allowance
L. A.	=	Local Allowance
H. A.	=	Horse Allowance
P. P.	=	Personal Pay
P. F.	=	Provident fund
O. A.	=	Overseas Allowance

Appendix II

Detailed list of Jagirs of the State.

on

31.3.40

(T. denotes that the Jagirdar enjoys Tazim)

(The Jagirs have not been listed in order of precedence)

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual income in 'Tan.	Number of horses		
					Jagir	Service	
<u>Naruka Jagirs</u>							
1	Thana	Raja Ganga Singh	Rajgarh	19868	45	0	T.
2	Khora	(Succession pending)	Lachman-garh	19660	39	20	T.
3	Bijwar	Th. Raghubir Singh	Alwar	5001	10		T.
	Jaoli	R. B. Raja Durjan Singh	Lachman-garh	45814	nil	nil	T.
5	Garhi	(Succession pending)	Rajgarh	17492	20	0	T.
6	Nizam Nagar	Rao Bhainrusingh	Ramgarh	2183	4	3	T.
7	Para	Th. Ummaidsingh	Rajgarh	5000	10	6	T.
8	Palwa	Th. Sultan Singh	Rajgarh	7700	15	12	T.
9	Khora	„ Bahadur Singh	Lachman-garh	10275	16	0	T.
10	Moonpur	„ Keshri Singh	Rajgarh	7250	14	8	
11	Garh	(Succession pending)	Rajgarh	5265	11	8	
12	Dhand	„ Madho Singh	Lachman-garh	6414	13	4	
13	Rajpur	„ Narayan Singh	Rajgarh	3148	6	4	
14	Binjari	„ Shrinath Singh	Rajgarh	5100	10	7	
15	Bhadkoul	„ Vijay Singh	Alwar	2519	5	3	
16	Toda	„ Hari Singh	Rajgarh	2072	4	1	

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual Income in Tan	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service
17	Shekhpur	Th. Bhanwar Singh	Laohman— garh	1000	2	1
18	Jamalpur	„ Bhawani Singh	Alwar	4500	9	4
19	Satana	„ Kishan singh	„	2794	6	2
20	Dhanwala	„ Riobpal Singh	„	1000	2	1
21	Sohanpur	„ Ohhitar Singh	„	2000	4	4
22	Naglisadh	„ Bahadur Singh	„	1500	3	1
23	Bhankhri	„ Raghunath Singh	Rajgarh	1652	5	1
24	Lapala	„ Narayan Singh	Rajgarh	1500	1	1
25	Lhisana	„ Chandra Singh	Kishangarh	230	1	1
26	Bahali	„ Janak Singh	Rajgarh	3500	8	7
27	Ferozepur	„ Badri Singh	Rajgarh	1875	4	4
28	Bader	„ Khadag Singh	Alwar	4500	9	9
29	Morod	„ Narain Singh	Rajgarh	4518	8	8
30	Kalan Morod	„ Kishan Singh	„	2270	4	4
31	Khurd Bahrer	„ Sumer Singh	„	4400	8	8
32	Manaka	„ Karan Singh	„	500	1	1
33	Kha khari	(Succession pen— ding)	„	1200	2	2
34	Hodaheli	„ Narain Singh	„	1990	4	4
35	Naithla	„ Jey Singh	Alwar	3500	7	5
36	Kanhor	„ Kalyan Singh	„	1000	2	1
37	Mirzapur	„ Mool Singh	„	1500	3	3
38	Chainpura	„ Pem Singh	Laohman— garh	1875	4	2
39	Sunari	„ Dev Singh	„	3350	7	4
40	Haderhera	„ Ganga Singh	„	1000	2	1

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual income in Tan.	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service
41	Morera	Th. Ramohandra Singh	Alwar	3000	6	2
42	Khundina	„ Chaju Singh	Kishengarh	1775	4	2
43	Bajoli	„ Sagan Singh	Rajgarh	2100	5	5
44	Mahalakpur	„ Surjan Singh	Laohmangarh	500	1	1
45	Saletu	„ Ram Singh	Thanaghazi	9011	18	12
46	Tolawas	„ Saman Singh	„	3000	6	4
47	Raypura	„ Pabudan Singh	„	1515	3	3
48	Holawas	„ Jivan Singh	Bansur	4500	9	7
49	Rajpura	„ Chain Singh	Thanaghazi	1700	3	2
50	Govindpura	„ Mool Singh	„	2694	5	2
51	Manawas	„ Pabudan Singh	Bansur	4700	9	4
52	Jagannath- pura	„ Gordhan Singh	Thanaghazi	2400	5	4
53	Bhagwat- para	„ Ishwari Singh	Laohmangarh	750	1½	1½
54	Tintpur	„ Sadul Singh	„	750	1½	1½
55	Kherla	„ Chhagan Singh	Kishangarh	2060	4	2
56	Jaitpura	„ Budh Singh	Bansur	556	1	1
57	Kushalpura	„ Jey Singh	Alwar	300	1	1
58	Sundiyana	K. Raghubir Singh	Laohmangarh	2598	11	5
59	Tilwar	(Succession pending)	Rajgarh	2271	nil	nil
60	Dyothana	Th. Madho Singh	Laohmangarh	1000	nil	nil

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual Income in 'Tan	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service
<u>Kilant Jagirs.</u>						
61	Baboli	(Succession pending)	Rajgarh	3700	7	5
62	Saloli	Th. Deo Singh	"	3600	1	1
<u>Pichanot Jagirs.</u>						
63	Kherli	Th. Nand Singh	Alwar	4560	8	5
64	Dhigawara	" Badri Singh	Rajgarh	7000	14	12
65	Kairwara	" Ratan Singh	Alwar	6360	12	1
66	Dholapalas	" Narayan Singh	Alwar	2000	4	4
67	Roopbas	" Sadul Singh	Rajgarh	500	1	1
68	Murlipura	" Kalyan Singh	Rajgarh	400	1	1
69	Nagal	" Dhir Singh	Alwar	500	1	3
<u>Rajawat Jagirs.</u>						
70	Jeysinghpura	Th. Samman Singh	Thanaghazi	600	1	1
71	Nagli Rajawat	" Ram Singh	Alwar	500	1	1
<u>Jhamawat Jagirs.</u>						
72	Ganwari	Th. Umrao Singh	Rajgarh	5061	10	10
<u>Kumbhawar Jagirs.</u>						
73	Bhanwata	Th. Nand Singh	Thanaghazi	1760	4	3
<u>Hamerdeka Jagirs.</u>						
74	Makrora	Th. (1) Sheodan Singh (2) Sheonath Singh (3) Vijey Singh	Rajgarh	1800	3	3

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual Income in Tan	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service
<u>Jogikachawa Jagirs.</u>						
75	Indergarh	Th. Narayan Singh	Alwar	1030	2	2
<u>Shaikhawat Jagirs.</u>						
76	Khori	Th. Bhur Singh	Bansur	1839	3	1
77	Naharpur	" Sultan Singh	Alwar	5000	16	4 T.
<u>Raderka Jagirs</u>						
78	Manpura	Th. Nathu Singh	Rajgarh	632	1	1
<u>Gaur Jagirs</u>						
79	Chimraoli	(Succession pending)	Laohman- garh	11357	24	15 T.
80	Bhurpahari	Th. Bajrang Singh	"	1500	3	1
81	Kalipahari	" Kishan Singh	"	2000	4	1
82	Piladhawa	" Kalyan Singh	Alwar	2666	6	4
83	Jharera	" Devi Singh	"	3500	7	5
84	Bhinwara	" Shyosingh	Mandawar	2500	5	3
85	Ramsingh- pura	" Devi Singh	Rajgarh	1804	3	2
86	Daulatpura	" Devi Singh	"	1725	4	4
87	Pahrah	" Devi Singh	"	1000	2	1
<u>Rathor Jagirs</u>						
88	Salpur	Th. Rewat Singh	Alwar	17860	35	18 T.
89	Sukhmanteri	" Anand Singhji	Mandawar	7000	14	9 T.
90	Mundiakhara	" Rajendra Singh	Alwar	10000	5	5 T.
91	Rasulpur	" Dhara Singh	Laohman- garh	2000	4	3 T.
92	Dadikar	" Govind Singh	Alwar	2000	4	2
93	Dwarkpur	" Lakshmansingh	Laohman- garh	1000	2	1
94	Shyampura	" Devi Singh	Bansur	1050	2	1
95	Chandpura	" Riebpal Singh	Thanaaghezi	2000	4	1

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual Income in Tan	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service
96	Kalsada	R. K. Ridmal Singh	Alwar	4916	24	nil T.
97	Jaravali	Th. Bhim Singh	Rajgarh	1790		nil T.
98	Balvan- daka	„ Chhaju Singh	Alwar	1426	3	3
99	Nibhera	„ Chhaju Singh	Laohman- garh	3750	7	3
100	Barwara	K. Vikram Singh	Alwar	4590		
<u>Bhati Jagirs</u>						
101	Senthal	Th. Kushal Singh	Rajgarh	4500	9	5
102	Anawara	„ Madho Singh	Rajgarh	2600	5	2
<u>Jadon Jagirs</u>						
103	Melkheri	Th. Rampratap Singh	Laohman- garh	4500	9	3 T.
104	Ghinwari	„ Balabux Singh	„	2000	4	2
105	Kalyan- pura	„ Narayan Singh	Rajgarh	1325	1	1 T.
106	Patan	„ Bhopal Singh	„	8137	17	12
<u>Chohan Jagirs</u>						
107	Bijwar	Th. Amarsingh	Mandawar	5000	10	7 T.
108	Kishanpur	„ Kishore Singh	Alwar	6618	13	8
109	Dinar	(Succession pending)	Laohman- garh	5975	12	6
110	Nibola	„ Hari Singh	Rajgarh	3600	7	6
111	Amarpur	„ Suma Singh	„	1011	2	2
112	Khora chohan	„ Raghavir Singh	Rajgarh	3600	7	5
113	Siyakabas	„ Banai Singh	Alwar	1500	1	1
114	Salpuri	„ Moti Singh	„	1500	3	2
115	Karoli	„ Devi Singh	Ramgarh			
		Durjan Singh		1500	3	3
116	Kadaya	„ Prahalad Singh	Kishangarh	1250	2	1
117	Baharkho	„ Umrao Singh	Rajgarh	2000	5	1
118	Dusrahora	„ Shanker Singh	Laohmanagarh			
		Sagar Singh		2169	4	4

No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamst	Annual Income in Tan	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service
119	Guria	Th. Mangal Singh	Rajgarh	2000	4	4
120	Tatarpur	„ Madan Gopal Singh	Mandawar	14257	nil	nil T.

Nirban Jagirs

121	Berla	Th. Bhagirath Singh	Laohmangarh	2860	6	2
122	Badvileta	„ Ummaid Singh				
		„ Pratap Singh	Rajgarh	1500	3	3

Khinchi Jagirs

123	Puthi	Th. Bahadur Singh	Rangarh	10000	20	8
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Ranawat Jagirs

124	Kosroli	Th. Narendra Singh	Alwar	7500	15	4 T.
125	Kherli	Th. Fateh Singh	Laohmangarh	3400	nil	nil
	Chandrawat					

Badgujar Jagirs

126	Rahaoli	Th. Dirjan Singh	Rajgarh	1250	2	2
127	Dhirpur	„ Haridan Singh	Bansur	563	1	1
128	Dharti- khohar	„ Chhaju Singh	Behror	500	1	1
129	Tasing	„ Madhosingh	Behror	22000	44	24 T.
130	Santokpura	„ Amar Singh				
		„ Indal Singh	Laohmangarh	7150	14	6
		„ Sardar Singh				

Sikarwal Jagirs

131	Pempura	Th. Jagannath Singh	Thunaghrzi	3400	7	2
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Medatiya Jagirs

132	Langidwas	Th. Madho Singh	Rajgarh	1790	nil	nil T.
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No.	Jagir	Jagirdar	Nizamat	Annual Income in Tan	Number of horses	
					Jagir	Service
<u>Miscellaneous Jagirs</u>						
133	Nangal					
	Santokhara	L. Chimman Lal	Mandawar	1000	2	1
134	Dantlagirwar	Mir Muctaza Hussain	Kishangarh	3000	6	4
135	Chimraoli Sikh	S. Rajendrasingh	Laohmangarh	4992	10	7
136	Choroti	Dh. Ganpat Singh	Alwar	2500	5	2
137	Bhanwar	Goshain Komalgir	Laohmangarh	5000	10	4
138	(Cash Jagir)	Rao Girdhari Lal	Alwar	5000	nil	nil

Appendix III

Detailed List of Salim Deh Muafis of the State

on

31.3.40

(T.- denotes that the Muafidar enjoys Tazim)

(The Muafidars have not been listed in order of precedence)

No.	Muafi	Muafidar	Income
<u>Nizamut Alwar</u>			
1	Gopalpura	Th. Jagat Singh	780
2	Ulaheri	Misra Mohanlal	1,200
3	Palka	Pt. Mohankishan	1,200
4	Parsa-ka-Bas	Bareth Govindsingh	1,000
5	Burja	Kh. Shivalal	4,500
6	Chirkhana	Diwan Ganga Baksha	4,050
7	Belaka	Pt. Shiv Datia	1,950
8	Khera-zahar	Kh. Shivalal	4,800
9	Sahajpur	Gurn Baiju Lal	4,500
10	Gujuki	Bareth Bakhtawar Dan	2,700
11	Nawli	Th. Vijey Singh	825
12	Nagla-Charan	Bareth Bankhandi Dan	1,200
13	Nagli-Munshi	L. Kishan Chandra	525
14	Gazi-ka	Chanbe Ganga Sahai	1,350
15	Barkhera	D. Namihal Singh	9,000 T.
16	Kharada	Pt. Ram Bhadra	3,675
17	Kamalpur	M. Mushtaq Ali	1,200
18	Almadpur	Lt. Col. D. Ganeshi Lal	4,500 T.
19	Chan-du-ki	Captain Parosh Ram	1,250
20	Dhonkri	Chh. Ramman Lal etc.	1,740
<u>Nizamut Behror</u>			
1	Shampur	Pt. Sudarshan	965
<u>Nizamut Mandawar</u>			
1	Bhojpuri	Pt. Prem Sukh	2,100
2	Ikrotia	Gurn Rewti Raman	550

No.	Muafi	Muafidar	Income
3	Nagal-baola	Kh. Bhairon Baksh	1,600
4	Hoda-heri	Rao Yusuf Ali Khan	2,000 T.
5	Mandawar	Rao Yusuf Ali Khan	1,130 (cash)
6	Tinakiruri	Pt. Sada Nand	3,500
7	Manheti	Pt. Sudarshan	1,791
8	Nagli-Ojha	Pt. Ram Bhadra Ojha	2,500 T.
9	Bhanot	Pt. Nawal Kishore	660
10	Bbika-was	Bueth Amar Dan	1,645

Nizamat Kishangarh

1	Khairat	Mahant Banwari Das	1,430
2	Mahond	Bareth Balwant Singh	1,668
3	Chitghana	Mir Sayad Ahmad Ali	1,608
4	Dadur-hera	Pt. Madhukant	1,830
5	Dayalpur	Pt. Sawitri Prasad	4,347
6	Khojaka	Shah Kallan Shah	788
7	Kanoli	Pt. Sada Nand	1,551
8	Shama-ka	Sekh Bashir Ahmad	1,400

Nizamat Tijara

1	Hasanpur	Shah Kallan Shah	2,460
2	Ibrahim-pura	Niyaz-Shah	500
3	Kakrali	Pt. Ram Chirnanand	1,500

Nizamat Ramgarh

1	Bari Pokhar	Shri Banrup Bihariji's Temple	2,519
2	Seriska	" " "	2,415
3	Todili	Mista Yogesh Chandra	543 T.
4	Diholi	Diwan Chiranji Lal	4,608
5	Qazakpur	Sheikh Qutbuddin Nazir Ahmed	1,259
6	Khob	Mahant Ram Narain	5,203
7	Badagaon	Pt. Jagda Nand	1,885
8	Biduka	Mahant Mada Sudan	2,688
9	Manshiapur	D. Ram Singh	1,252
10	Audhela	Col. Abdul Rehman	1,700

<u>No</u>	<u>Muafi</u>	<u>Muafidar</u>	<u>Income</u>
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Nizamat Lachhmangarh

1	Chhagal-ki	Mahant Kishan Das	850
2	Toda Nagar	Diwan Madan Mohanlal	2,800
3	Jodhpura	Pt. Lala Ram	635
4	Chhilacho	Misra Chhaganlal	1,800
5	Irniya	Shri Govind Devji's Temple	3,000
6	Dwarajpura	Bareth Madho Dan	560
7	Napa-para	Bhatta Girdhari Lal	675
8	Gothri-guru	Guru Raghunandan Lal	2,600
9	Gothri Purohit	Purohit Vashishtha	1,160
10	Chak-tapsi	Mahant Ganga Das	60
11	Pisai	Pt. Devki Nandan	2,200
12	Medpura	Bareth Mool Singh	940
13	Isrota	Rai Gauri Lal	2,400
14	Bahrapur	Jotshi Shiv Prakash	5,350
15	Shahpura	Swami Ballabji Chandrawat	1,050
16	Buttiyana	Rao Shri Narain	.
17	Intola.	Th. Jawaharsinghji	
18	Raghunathbas.	Th. Devsingh	

Nizamat Rajgarh.

1	Adaka	Chaube Albeli Chand	750
2	Alai	L. Nathu Lal	900
3	Nagal Baudia	B. Mangilal Badwa	600
4	Ballupura	Bareth Ramsingh	1,560
5	Hatoj	Bareth Ram Singh	1,200
6	Pipalhera	Pundreek Uuagiri etc.	1,950
7	Berli	Bareth Gulji	255
8	Thousra	Bareth Shri Dan	1,200
9	Pratappura	Pt. Gargji	800
10	Palpur	Chaube Badri Prasad	780
11	Thamaoli (1)	Bareth Murar Dan etc	625
12	Tahatra	Shri Govind Devji's temple (Brindaban)	6,750
13	Jagmalpur	Pt. Shri Narain etc	570
14	Chimapura (1)	Baldev Karigar	1,200
15	Chitos	Misra Chiranji Lal	1,800
16	Danpur	Hari Shivan Sthan Galtaji (Jaipur)	3,480
17	Dharam-pura	Th. Digambar Singh	175

No	Muafi	Muafidar	Income
18	Dhauhan	Swami Gokula Nani	390
19	Padli	Shri Nathdwara	2,100
20	Surer	Shri Govind Devji's temple-Rajgarh	6,300
21	Jhaukra (1)	Shri Raghunathji's temple	5,250
22	Sitawat (2)	Bareth Bala Baksha	1200
23	Kaneti	Guru Puran Nath Jogi	1,350
24	Kunoha	Jugal Kishore	300
25	Andh-wari	Raja Jaswant Singhji	1,350
26	Ataldas	Pt Lakshmi Narain	525
27	Harkishan-pura	Mahant Purushottamdas	2,000
28	Khera-mirzapur	Pts Baijnath Dindyal	2,550
29	Khar-kharirana	Bhurji Ram Sahai Rana	780
30	Indpura	Kh Shiva Lalji	1,500
31	Premputa	Kh Shiva Lalji	1,500
32	Pinayan.	Kh Shiva Lal	
33	Nagal Ganga-guru	Chaube Jyoti Prasad etc	750
34	Chaha-ka-bas	Mahant Dayaram Das Nirana	300

Nizamat Thanaghazi.

1	Shiv Nagri	Pt. Ram Nath	300
2	Mankot	Th. Ram Singh	2,025
3	Harner	Th. Padam Singh	2,250
4	Kundalka	Th. Ram Pratapsingh	...
5	Todi-luhar	Chaube Bhagwati Prasad	900
6	Jhankri	Bhatta Ramjilal	3,300
7	Dumera	Rai Birad Singh	1,350
8	Dwarapur	Shri Jagannathji's temple	2,100
9	Handa-holi	Th. Rup Singh	1,050
10	Kaler	Joshi Shri Narain	2,700

Nizamat Bangur.

1	Bhuriya-bas	Th. Vijeysingh	1,950
2	Turkiya-bas	Bareth Gangra Dan	350
3	Bhuri Durgri	Bareth Bhairun Dan	50

Appendix IV.

List of Laws, Rules and Regulations of the State.

Accounts. B.

1. The Civil Service Regulations
2. Rules for T. A. to State servants
3. Rules for audit and payment of civil pensions
4. Revised military pension rules
5. Rules for the maintenance of the record of State services
6. Rules for transfer of State servants to foreign service
7. Rules for permanent advances
8. Rules for maintenance of stock registers.
9. Rules to regulate the grant of temporary advances
10. Rules for the working of treasuries and sub-treasuries
11. Rules for reconciliation of departmental accounts
12. Rules for the grant of motor car advances
13. Rules regulating the General Provident Fund
14. Rules for fixed deposits
15. Rules for loans and advances
16. Rules for acceptance of cash certificates as security
17. Revised Leave Rules

Animal Husbandry

1. Rules regarding distribution, castration and dedication of bulls

Akhet

1. Act for the preservation of Game

Customs

1. The Customs Act
2. The Customs Manual
3. Rules for duty on parcels passing through Post Offices
4. Rules for the grant of rewards on detection of offences

Co-operative

1. The Co-operative Societies Act
2. The Co-operative Societies Rules

Education

1. Rules for admission and withdrawal of students
2. Rules for distribution of sweets in schools
3. Rules for private tuitions
4. Rules for grants in-aid
5. Rules for the award of merit scholarships
6. Rules for Games Funds
7. Rules for Sanskrit stipends
8. Rules for Rajput stipends
9. Rules for Meo scholarships
10. Rules for tuition fees in A. V. Middle schools
11. Rules for tuition fees in Vernacular schools
12. Rules for free distribution of books
13. Rules for stipends to backward classes

Excise

1. The Excise Opium and Drugs Law
2. The Excise Opium and Drugs Rules
3. Rules regarding sale of Arsenic

Forest

1. The Forest Grazing Rules
2. The Forest Regulations

Garage

1. The State Garage Rules

Judicial

1. The Indian Code of Civil Procedure of 1908.
2. The Indian Code of Criminal Procedure of 1898.
3. The Indian Partnership Act of 1932.
4. The Indian Companies Act of 1913.
5. The Indian Limitation Act of 1908.
6. The Indian Lunacy Act of 1912.
7. The Provincial Insolvency Act of 1920.
8. The Indian Penal Code Act of 1860
9. The Indian Registration Act of 1908.
10. The Italian Loans and Credits Prohibition Ordinance of 1935.
11. The Indian Aircraft Act 1934 and the Indian Aircraft Rules 1937.
12. The Guardian and Wards Act of 1890.
13. The Indian Succession Act of 1925.
14. The Indian Banker's Books Evidence Act of 1891.
15. The Indian Contract Act of 1872.
16. The Indian Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.
17. The Indian Sale of Goods Act of 1930.
18. The Alwar State Legal Practitioners' Regulations of 1933.
19. The Alwar State Evidence Regulation of 1926.
20. The Alwar State Usurious Loans Act.
21. The Alwar State Small Cause Courts Act of 1934.
22. The Alwar Stamp Act of 1923.
23. The Criminal Breach of Contract Act.
24. Judicial Rules of the Alwar State 1930.
25. The Alwar Relief of Indebtedness Regulation of 1938.
26. Rules regarding the examination of Petition Writers.
27. Rules regarding absconding of offenders.
28. Act controlling expenditure on Marriage and Funeral ceremonies 1933.
29. Rules regarding Commission to State Servants.

Jail

1. The Alwar State Prison and Prisoners' Act
2. Rules regarding release of prisoners on ceremonial occasions

Jagir

1. The Walter-krit bye laws
2. The Court of Wards Rules
3. The Jagir Rules

Municipality

1. The Alwar State Municipalities & Small Towns Act of 1934
2. Byelaws regulating the manufacture or preparation for sale of flour and providing for the inspection and proper regulation of flour mills
3. Byelaws regarding the registration of Births and Deaths
4. Revision of the scales of loads permitted to Thelas, hand Thelas and Carts .
5. Business Byelaws.
6. The prevention of adulteration of food stuffs Act
7. Rules for Municipal Elections
8. Regulation for the prevention of cruelty to animals

Medical

1. Rules for prevention of infectious diseases
2. Rules regarding fees for medical examinations
3. Rules regarding X-ray fees
4. Rules for promotions etc. of dressers and compounders
5. Rules regarding medical scholarships

Muafi and Punnya

1. The Muafi Rules
2. The Punnya Rules

Mines

1. The Mining Rules
2. The Stone quarrying Regulation Act
3. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act

Nazool

- 1 The Nazool property Rules

Police

1. The Treasure Trove Act
2. The Arms Act
3. The Motor Vehicles Act
4. The Gambling Act
5. The Hackney Carriage Act
6. The Village and Small Town Patrol Act
7. The Restrictions of Habitual Offenders Act
8. The Police Act
- 9 The Criminal Tribes Act
10. The Press Act
11. The Cocaine Act
12. The Registration of Public Associations Act
13. The Registration of Foreigners Act
14. The sale of Arenic Rules
15. The Alwar State City Traffic Rules
16. The Alwar State Chaukidars Rules
17. The Radio License Rules
18. The State Police Rules
19. The prevention of slaughter and sale of cattle Rules
20. The use of public thoroughfares Rules
21. The Registration of Foreigners Rules
22. The Defence of India Act, 1939.
23. The Defence of India Rules, 1939

P. W. D.

1. Rules and bye-laws for the construction of buildings
2. Rules under the Town Improvement and Development schemes
3. The Electricity Rules

Revenue

1. The Alwar State Revenue Code
2. The Registration Act
3. The Redemption of Mortgages Act
4. The Land Acquisition Act
5. Rules for the grant of protective leases
6. Rules for the assessment of dehri lands
7. Rules regarding patwar records
8. Rules regarding harvest inspections
9. Rules for keeping revenue accounts

Veterinary

1. Rules for the Improvement of livestock
2. Rules for the control of contagious diseases among livestock

Miscellaneous

1. The Official Secrets Act.
 2. Rules for Dev Nagri Examinations.
 3. Rules for Nimantran and Parwarish.
 4. Rules for grant of Lawazma.
 5. Rules for presentation of nazars in the districts.
 6. Rules for nazars by Jagirdars and by Tazimis.
 7. Rules for Arzees (departmental applications.)
 8. Rules for recruitment to civil posts in the State.
 9. Rules for printing.
 10. The Government servants conduct Rules.
 11. The Auction Rules.
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